CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28532—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	500	J. L. Parfitt ...	11th Sept
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell...	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	3863	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1100	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3606	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3327	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th „
PESHAWUR	1906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3969	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1040	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	13th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Cassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting;
Being followed by s. s. JAVA, 1465 tons, on 12th Sept., at noon,

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 13th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	2nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*†	5330	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*†	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, BAJAMOYO AND DAR-ES-SALAM.

THE S. S. "HINDOO," 100 AL, WILL SAIL, on or about the 12th September, for the above named Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Hailey	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhes and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First Class Steam-ship "MOUNT LEBANON," 1,555 Tons, WILL SAIL as above about the 12th Sept. Has splendid two Berth Cabins for ten Passengers. For fare and other particulars apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RANNOCK" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1891. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th Sept, 1891.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets ... ...per packet		2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets ... ...per packet		3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green) ... ...1-lb. packet		1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest ... ...1-lb. packet		1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. packets ... ...per packet	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb. packets ... ...per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		...per lb. 0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality		„ 1 8	1 10

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.
The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Comp any have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.
The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE S, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY for the formation of flesh and muscular Fibres, for strengthening the bones, and for the nourishment of all organs. A specific Cure for Rickets in Children, Infantile Diarrhœa and Wasting Diseases in grown-up persons; easily digestible by the most sensitive of stomachs, free from unpleasant smell and effects of Codliver Oil and agreeable to palate and taste.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE is an elegant preparation made by a special process containing both Codliver Oil and Lactophosphite of Lime combined with other valuable ingredients of great restorative power. The "Chemist and Druggist" of London says:—"Munk's Codlactone is an emulsion of Codliver Oil with Lactophosphite of Lime. The Emulsion MIXES READILY WITH WATER, and DOES NOT TASTE OF CODLIVER OIL."
☞ Notes on the uses of Munk's Codlactone by a London Physician sent free on application.
Can be had of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market, Bombay.

54 Medows Street, } POPULAR REMEDIES MANUF'G CO. { Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
„ „ No. 2, „ „	3 4	3 12
„ „ No. 3, „ „	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES „ „	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,
G.'S LINIMENT,
An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—
"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.
(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DEM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.
These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.
This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.
In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

CHOLERA { Our Cholera Remedies are regarded as most excellent in all parts of India. Tincture Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Mixture Re. 1 and Re. 1-8; with Opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture Re. 1. } REMEDIES

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do. ... ... Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

JEWELS.

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass...	...	...	...	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	...	...	...	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals...	...	...	...	28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	...	...	...	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs.	15-8	to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals... ...	...	...	...	28	0
Mark Master's Jewels...	Rs.	12-8	to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons ...	...	...	...	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	...	...	...	12	8
Past Master's Jewels. ... ... from Rs.	85-0	to	Rs.	165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPT., 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

EVENING SESSION, 8-30 P.M. to 11 P.M.

"AT HOME"

Admission by Cards of Invitation.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.

NUGENT & Co.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

S. S. KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Fare and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge or Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

WANTED, TEMPORARILY, a qualified and experienced SURVEYOR, capable of valuing houses. Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to

DADABAHI DEENSHAH,
President, Kaira Municipality.

Kaira, 7th September, 1891.

WANTED, for the Kaira Anglo-Vernacular School, HEAD MASTER, and TWO ASSISTANTS, on salaries upto Rs. 40, 25, and 20, respectively. Apply, stating qualifications and Second Language, to

DADABAHI DEENSHAH,
President, Kaira Municipality.

Kaira, 7th September, 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED two competent COMPOUNDERS, for work on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, under construction. Salary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. Applications, with certificates, should be sent to Dr. J. T. GRAY, Consulting Surgeon, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th September, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ખખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.

i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 5th September, 1891.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

2. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. E. Honegger as Director of the Company.

3. To confirm the appointment made by the Directors of Mr. C. E. Nixon as Auditor for the past year's accounts in the place of Mr. H. W. Jones, deceased.

4. To appoint Directors in the place of two who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 19th September, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COLABA.—PORTION of a BUNGALOW ; four Rooms ; situation good. Rent low. Apply, Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar ? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gotkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

MERCHANTS dealing in Patent Medicines, Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Wines and Spirits, are requested to send for the Estimates before buying elsewhere. Most liberal terms to wholesale buyers.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TASTELESS Aperient Gelatin-Coated Cathartic Liver Pills, highly recommended by eminent Physicians as very effective against obstinate constipation. May be taken with perfect confidence.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED an experienced TRAVELLER in Beer and Spirits. European preferred. Must have previous experience. Apply "20," care of this paper.

WANTED TWO PARSEES for South-Africa, with fair knowledge of English and Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60. Free Boarding and Lodging. Security Rs. 2,000. Apply to RAMONJEE H. MATABHOY, 91, Meadow Street.

WANTED, at once, for the Bombay Arsenal Workshops, TWO CLERKS, at Rs. 30 each per mensem. Apply at once to the Overseer in charge, J. H. WILBOND, Castle Park.

WANTED a CAPTAIN and a CHIEF MATE for the s. s. "Hindu." Apply to KHATAU JIVANDAS and Co., 213, Bazar Gate.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to "S.," care of this paper.

WANTED a CLEAN MOUNTER, SPOTTER, and BURNISHER of Photographs. Salary according to Work. Apply to SHAPOOR N. BREDWAR, near Cama Baug, from 7 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES ! ICES !! ICES !!! —Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wholesale and Retail ; FRENCH and ITALIAN SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving Station—Bay C. B. Gelding, 14·2, 6 years. Believed sound, quiet to ride and drive. Open to an offer. Apply to T. M. DICHINSON, R. A., Kirkee.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, almost new, light OFFICE SHIGRAM, Bay WALER GELDING, Roberts' BILLIARD TABLE with accessories and Lamp.—J. RASCHER, Middle Colaba.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18 ; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

COMPARED WITH OTHERS.—Our PRICES for Darjeeling, Assam and Ceylon TEAS, real and unadulterated, of various kinds, from annas 8 to Rs. 2 a pound.—WILMOT & Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,243, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by loyalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck ; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Railway, between Mysore and Gubbi.

Tenderers' schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BANDORA.

AT "MAIDEN HALL," Bandora, a splendid Bungalow, open to the Sea on all sides, situated on the Bandora Hill Road, good Billiard Tables and Refreshment Rooms, open from the 1st September for European Gentlemen, Visitors, and Boarders. Best Wines, &c., provided. Special accommodation reserved for Families. Previous Orders will receive Prompt Attention.

RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE CONNING TOWER of H. M. I. M. Turret ship "Magdala," lying in the Bombay Arsenal, is to be SOLD as it now stands, and Offers for the purchase of the same will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine up to the 10th September, 1891, for consideration.

The Tower has been removed from the ship in pieces, consisting of centre core of ½ inch plate and segments of armour plating, about 17 feet by 3 feet 6 ins. by 8 ins. thick.

The party whose offer for the purchase of the Conning Tower may be accepted must remove the Tower from the Arsenal immediately on hearing from me to that effect, and at such an hour as may be convenient to the Arsenal Authorities.

Further particulars can be obtained from this office on application.

W. M. EDWARDS,
For Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 29th Aug. 1891.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Amonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs. in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Baboola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.

Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal ; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,

D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.

Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

Per 100

SPECIALS.....Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ....., 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM ....., 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their vogue in there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. ——'s Chlorodyne in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative. We have never known it to fail in relieving Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERA TE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness ; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprives the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice ; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood : as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box ; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box ; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 51 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s ..... Fine Pale Cognac **
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From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

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David Smith & Co.'s ..... Very Fine Old Scotch **
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From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bengal	20,000	200	all	Rs. 25	950
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
EXCHANGE BANKS.		200	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Agra	120,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Ghar, Mercantile	34,000	£25	£25	6 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,500	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	..	..	10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{B.400 / Tr.	200	200	10	270
Back Bay Bathe	2,000	150	150	7½	200xd
Badhkam Pile	2,000	£2	£2	12	60
Bapty Bros	4,000	100	12½	12	95xd
Berar Oil Mills	6,000	100	12½	1s	42
Co., Limited	1,250	10	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,250	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,500	2,500	1,250	125	2,625
Do. New Issue	800	270	135	22½	270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	250	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	250	Rs. 37½	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	50	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	250	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,250	250	200	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	800	100	75	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	250	175	20½	321xd
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	250	250	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil.	250
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	61 xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	155
Oriental Loan	6,000	2.	2	8 pr. ct	1½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	9	430
Prince of Wales Fireln.	20	5,000	1,000	M div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	..	45
Scady & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	84
Scothwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	965
Thacker & Co.	1,400	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,000	2	2	5	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	6,000	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	205
Anglo-Indian	9,000	100	100	4	85
Bejiary S & W Co. Ld. (Bejiary)	870	500	all	8pr. ct	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	500	30	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,235
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	610xd
Coorla Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	480xd
Dhun Mills	2,100	500	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	565
Framjee Petit	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	990
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	565
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	Rs. 17-8	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	60	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	12½	220
Jawras Haloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	500	1,000	Rs. 2	550xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	635
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	840
Leopold	3,600	100	100	15 pr. ct	198
Lord Reay mfg	645	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	922½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,000	50	50	pr. c	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 75	1,205xd
Massagon	5,000	25	25	5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,000	10	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	10	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	315
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,135
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,40
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	200	200	12	222½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	180
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	10	70 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	25 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrechee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	20.
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	25.
Bombay Cotton	11,000	125	125	20	12.
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	55)
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	90
Colaba	800	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	3.5
East India A.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42.
English Press and Manfg.	150	200	...	Rs. 2.	182.
Fort	515	2,000	2,000	80	90.
Fraser	300	600	all	30	545
Harvey and Sahebjahy	450	450	600	30	410 x.
Hongoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	all	22	182½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahendpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	200	200	pr. ct	560
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	40	440
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	Rs. 15	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	113½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	370
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	60
Sassoon	300	600	600	..	60
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	1,000	780	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Vakaat	...	1,000	..	Rs. 90	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	41

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-7
Chins Leaf	"	23-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-11 "
Do. Old	"	22-6 "
Australian Bar Gold 166 touch	"	22 "
English Sovereigns	"	14
Do. Dollars	"	107-10
Bar Silver 17 Bottersee	"	107-12
Bar Silver 1/1 Do.	"	100
Spoon Silver	"	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hingolee Press Company, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink—"At Home"—9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; and Glen Caladh (bq), Zanzibar.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Calvin sailed yesterday for Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Raunock and City of Dundee entered the dock on Monday, and the barque Glen Caladh yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. La Seyne will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow, the 10th instant.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Chadamdar and two other Mahomedans were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling in a common gaming-house at Parel. His Worship convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 10 each.

AT HOME AT THE SKATING RINK.—The management of the Bombay Skating Rink are giving an "At Home" to-night to their patrons, which it is hoped the present unfavourable weather will not interfere with. An excellent string band will be in attendance, and an enjoyable evening will no doubt be spent by those who have accepted invitations.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jeewajee Dadabhoy, living on the fourth floor of a house in Abdool Rehman Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 182 from a box in his room, on the night of Saturday last.—Mr. George Green, an engine-driver, also reports to the police the theft of a currency note for Rs 50 from an open box in his room on Sunday night.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played at the "At Home" to-night, commencing at 8-30 p. m.:—

March	Volunteer	E Cohen.
Valse	Earned	Weber.
Polka	Mary	C H Fredelis.
Mazurka	Ladodids	Missler.
Valse	Dona Vella	Newton.
Schottische	There & back	Kuhner.
Valse	Sweet lips	Bleger.
Galop	Races	Lanothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIS THIRTIETH CONVICTION.—Panjwandass Jagwandass was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon, of the C Division, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, with extortion. The prisoner, it would appear, entered a Marwarees' temple and demanded money from the Mehta Ananji Soverchund. As he could not accomplish his object he attempted to strike Ananji, and in doing so struck a ramosee, who took him into custody. The prisoner was an old jail bird with no less than twenty-nine previous convictions The magistrate sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, John Martin, John Alfred, Joseph Francis, and two other Eurasian lads, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being disorderly in a public place. Mr. DeSouza defended the accused. The lads were passing along Grant Road, playing upon a musical instrument, when they met a Marwaree, whose turban they threw away and then began to push him. The Marwaree cried out for assistance, when a police sepoy came and arrested the lads. They pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted and fined them one rupee each.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 1,564 patients were treated in the month of August last. Amongst them 1,251 were Hindoos, 293 Mahomedans, 13 Parsees and 7 Christians. Of the Hindoos, who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary, 349 were from Punchvati, 663 from Nasik, and 239 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 8 were from Punchvati, 246 from Nasik, and 39 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 13 were from Nasik. Of the Christians 7 were from Nasik. 20 cases of minor surgical operations and extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

SELECTING A DIAMOND.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Cobb, of the B Division, charged Kushuldass Anandji with thef the of a diamond, valued at Rs. 35. The evidence of Motichund, a broker in jewellery, showed that the accused invited him to his house at Kalbadevie, where he selected the diamond and told the complainant to call again after an hour, as he wanted to show the stone to his friends for approval. When the jeweller returned he could not find the accused and reported the circumstances under which he had been duped. Police investigations led to the recovery of the stone from a Marwaree. The Magistrate, in convicting the prisoner, remarked that a great many cheating cases had been practised lately upon this class of people in Bombay. He passed a sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO A SISTER-IN-LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Parsee woman, named Maneckbai, was charged with branding, with a burning coal, her sister-in-law Bhickajee, daughter of Eduljee Hansoteed. It was shown in evidence for the complainant that the wounds had not been self-inflicted, but had been sustained in a quarrel over the cleansing of a bath-room. The defendant, it would appear, became annoyed at the neglect on her sister-in-law's part, and seizing a burning ember from the fire place burnt her with it. The Court made a suggestion that the parties might come to some amicable settlement, since a conviction might tend to create further animosity amongst the family. But the advice was not acted upon by the defendant, and with a view to ascertaining whether the wounds were self-inflicted or not, Counsel asked that a medical examination be made. The Court declined to entertain the proposition, as it was brought forward at too late a stage of the proceedings. Maneckbai was convicted of the offence and fined Rs. 15.

A PARSEE ARTIST'S SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent writes:—The incoming mail brings fresh news of Mr. Shapoor N. Bhedwar's fame as a photographer, he having won another Championship Medal at the Cardiff Photographic Exhibition, by his series of six pictures, styled the "Feast of Roses." This same series carried away, a few months ago, the World's Championship medal at the International Photographic Exhibition held at Liverpool. The British Journal of Photography, under date 10th October, 1890, has the following notice: "Shapoor N. Bhedwar's 'Feast of Roses' (Medal). Six pictures of young females arranged to personify the idea suggested by the title, constituting a series of exceedingly clever and artistically interesting photographs where the pervading sensation is that of delicacy of conception, combined with softness and refinement of treatment. These pictures are really very clever in idea and evince a remarkable amount of skill, both in the arrangement of the figures and the photographic rendering of the same. As might be concluded from the title, each picture illustrates the progressive action of the 'Feast of Roses' where the models, all young females have been well posed, the attitudes exceedingly chaste and pretty, and the details of the white draperies (which pervade the entire series) most admirably treated, both artistically and from the photographic point of view. There is poetry both in the idea and in the treatment, and most certainly shows that with artistic perception, and the right choice of models and drapery, photography, when governed by the genius of art, can produce a charming pictorial outcome without the aid of color." This is a fresh instance of what Indian artistic genius can achieve even in the very home of art. In these days, when technical education is pushed to the fore, even in India, such an example of success by an Indian is well worth the attention of the sons of Indian gentlemen.

DURBAR AT KELVI-MAHIM.—On Sunday last a Durbar was held in the Mamlutdar's Kutcherry at Mahim (Kelvi) presided over by Mr. E. M. Pratt, C S., first Assistant Collector, Tanna District, to confer the title of *Rao Saheb* on Mr. Appajee Gunesh Dandekar, a leading Sowkar of Mahim, as a personal distinction for the acts of public charity and benevolence in which he has taken an active part for many years past. The following gentlemen, besides the President, Mr. E. M. Pratt, C.S., were present on the occasion:—Mr. F. G. Pratt, C.S., Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeeshaw Cursetjee, District Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadoor Jehangeer Manockjee Cursetjee, District Deputy Collector of Tanna, Rao Bahadoor Ramchundra Trimbuck Acharya, Rao Saheb B. M. Chitale, Mamlutdar of Kallian, Rao Saheb Vujoram Munibhai Mehta, Moonsiff, Dhanoo, Rao Saheb Amritrao Wamonajee Manlatdar, Dhanoo, Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardan, pensioned Deputy Collector, Mr. Bulwantrao Wamonajee, Mahalkari, Oomergaum, Messrs. Viccajee Meherjee and Jehangeerjee Dadabhoy, Tarapore, Mr. Vinayeck Bhickajee Pimpootkar, Messrs. Shunker Vittul Acharys, Gungadhur Deojee Save, Govind Wasoodew Pendsey and K. C. Lalkaka, Bombay, Mr. Wamon Ganesh Dhandekar, Vice-President, Taluq Local Board, Mahim, Messrs. Trimbuck Gopal Rahalkar, High Priest, Gungadher Moreshwer Dhandekar, Rowjee Gopal Dandekar, Succaram Gunesh Dandekar, and Dhondoo Vinayeck Dandekar, Mahim, and several others. In conferring the honor on the recepient of the title, the President commended in eulogistic terms on the services rendered by this gentleman both to the Government and to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding villages of Mahim in times past and present, which had induced the Government of India to publicly recognise his merits. This district of the Tanna Taluq had long remained in obscurity, and we are glad to see that the introduction of Municipal Government in which the present Rao Saheb has taken an energetic interest in the welfare of the inhabitants, followed by this public recognition, will open a channel for the redress of the just and legitimate grievances of the people through the energetic and painstaking officers of Government who are ready and willing to listen to them. After the bestowal of the title by the President, in the presence of a large assembly numbering over 500 persons, speeches were delivered both in English and Marathi, thanking the Queen, the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, and the officers of the Tanna Taluq for the recognition of the merits of the Rao Saheb, and after the usual distribution of garlands, bouquets, *attar*, and *pan-supari* the durbar was dissolved.

THE LATE MR. RAOJI SHASTRI GODBOLE.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Raoji Shastri Godbole, at his residence in the Shanwar Peth, on Thursday last. The deceased was born in 1834 of very poor, but respectable, parents at Wai in the Sattara District. After his tenth year he came to Poona for prosecuting his studies. He was for nearly three years in the old Poona College and there he attained great distinction for the acuteness of his intellect, for his extraordinary powers of grasping any difficult or sublime subject, and for his severe moral rectitude. All professors recognized him as a first-class critic and scholar in Marathi and English literatures. He was for some time Pandit to the late Sir Alexander Grant, the then Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Kielhorn, Dr. Arnold, and several other Europeans of great repute. Sir A. Grant being satisfied with his intelligent work, appointed him in the Poona Training College. From that post he gradually rose to that of the Secretary to the Dakshina Prize Committee, and for the last three years of his service he was made the Marathi Translator, C.D. His chief official work was to review Marathi books submitted for patronage, and during his whole career of twenty-six years' service he had thus to review nearly five-hundred books on various subjects, and nobody ever questioned his most able and sound criticisms. He retired on full pension in the year 1888 and lived to enjoy it only till last Thursday, the 3rd day of September. He was a humble but deep scholar of the Western and the transcendental Vedantic Philosophy. His powers of teaching are well-known to all his students. He was without the least tinge of vanity and pride, and notwithstanding his constant ill-health for the last thirty-five years he retained to the last all his mental powers without any deterioration. In Raoji Shastri we have lost an accurate and sound Marathi scholar of the last generation, and we might even say the last scholar of his type. He lived a life of exemplary moral rectitude, and those that had the privilege of having his friendship alone know the many virtues of his retired life. He has three sons and two daughters to whom we offer our condolence.—*Mahratta.*

THE MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund:—

	Rs.
The sum subscribed up to date	11,062
The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay:—	Rs.
Mr. Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal	151
Mr. Nensi Kheraj	50
Total...	201
The amount previously paid into the Bank...	9,919
Total...	10,120

MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secrs., Mahuwa R. Fund.

The subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th September, as compared with the statement of the 29th August 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	August 29. Rs.	Sept. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,85,908	43,20,142
Do. do. at Branches	37,00,842	32,78,677
Other Deposits	4,60,91,924	4,73,41,377
Post Bills	13,092	13,092
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,91,215	31,40,131
Rs. ..	7,14,85,981	7,22,93,419
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,21,35,014	1,23,65,441
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,11,781	79,33,181
Loans do. do. do.	75,90,908	83,46,539
Current Accounts overdrawn	945	705
Bills Discounted and purchased	74,66,180	80,62,823
Stamps, &c.	18,712	18,719
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,080		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,055	3,92,080
Bullion	2,25,370	3,15,540
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,56,45,016	3,48,08,388
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs. ..	7,14,85,981	7,22,93,419

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 7th September 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·818
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	374
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	10·48
year	64·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th September	0·21

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Mount Lebanon, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

IN some of the large cities of the United States the "sweating" carried on by vendors of ready-made clothing is reported to be quite as bad as anything revealed to the House of Lords Committee regarding the East-end of London. In one instance, at least, the cost of material for a suit of men's clothes is given as six dollars, the tailors who made it were paid one dollar sixty-five cents, while the profit of the middleman amounted to ten dollars and a half. In a room about twelve feet square, on one of the hottest of July days, an investigator found a man, two machines worked by boys, a table, and four little girls crowded up by the window and engaged in "finishing" the garments. This window, the only one in the room, was opposite a couple of outhouses from which arose a sickening stench. The surrounding tenements were occupied by the very poor. The inmates of the room were at work on pantaloons, for which they received 75 cents a dozen when finished. In another sweating den, two dozen human beings were packed together with sewing machines, ironing tables, piles of material, in the dreadful heat of a sweltering July day, increased by the hotpressing irons that were constantly in use, while the atmosphere was rendered still more stifling by the odours of hot beeswax and singeing cloth. Here they work from dawn till dark, and in return receive just as much payment as serves to keep them alive. When asked why they did not combine against such starvation prices, they declared that it was useless, as, if they did, the employers could get the work done in New York at even lower rates, owing to the large employment of steam machinery in the work rooms there.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NAIKAPA BIN HANMAPA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who was of opinion that the accused was guilty of abetment of murder, and disagreed with the jury who found the accused not guilty of the offence charged. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appointed by the Court, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Macpherson, in making the reference, said he entirely disagreed with the verdict of acquittal returned by the jury; and considered that the accused should have been convicted of abetment of the murder of Imam wallad Babana. Kenchapa bin Iapa and the accused were committed to the court, the former on the charge of murdering, and the accused on the charge of abetting the murder of Imam wallad Babana. Kenchapa pleaded guilty to the charge of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. On the following day, a fresh case was commenced against the accused, and Kenchapa was called as a witness. He was examined and cross-examined at great length, and from the manner in which he gave his evidence, the Sessions Judge said he was satisfied that he was speaking the truth. His evidence was to the effect that he was instigated by the accused to stab the deceased Imam, and that the accused also supplied the knife for the purpose. Kenchapa was a witness who must know the facts; no reason was shown why he should misrepresent them; and he had nothing to hope or fear, as he was under sentence of transportation for life. He was of course an accomplice, but his evidence nevertheless was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, fully worthy of credit. There was, too, material confirmation of the truth of his story, as there was evidence to show that the accused had cause to dislike Imam, and that he was overheard advising Kenchapa to beat (or kill) him. There was evidence, too, that Imam, when wounded, charged the accused with having instigated the attack, and that, when Kenchapa was caught by the accused, he exclaimed against being captured by the man who had instigated the crime. Moreover, three eye-witnesses, who were close at hand, gave evidence to the effect that, when Imam said to the accused "why did you have me stabbed?" the latter replied "where are you stabbed?" and caused Imam to take away his hands which he was holding over the wound, and then he (accused) pressed his stomach so that his entrails came out. It was possible, Mr. Macpherson remarked, that these three witnesses might have been the victims of an ocular delusion, and that, when Imam removed his hands, his towels might, from the withdrawal of their pressure, have at once gushed out through the wound, and the witnesses might have attributed this to an imaginary pressure of the accused's hands; but on the other hand, they were close to Imam and spoke positively to what they said they saw. Apart from this, there was the other evidence to which the Sessions Judge had alluded as confirmatory of the very strong evidence given by Kenchapa.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment on the reference, said: I do not think the unanimous verdict is clearly and manifestly wrong. Queen-Empress *vs.* Mania Dyal, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 497. I think reasonable men might consider it unsafe to convict on such evidence. I am of opinion it would be unsafe to convict. The chief evidence against the accused is that of the murderer Kenchapa; and if the witnesses for the prosecution speak the truth, it would seem that, when the accused, who is patel, promptly arrested Kenchapa immediately after the murder, Kenchapa said that the accused had instigated it. After conviction and sentence, Kenchapa makes the same statement. The witness Yella and others corroborate about the first accusation made by Kenchapa; but Yella apparently had to be reminded of what he told before the magistrate, and even then he omitted to repeat his story that Kenchapa said "you gave me the knife." The knife is said by Kenchapa to have been given him by the accused in the presence of Saidu, and without any apparent concealment. But Saidu was not questioned about the knife by the magistrate or in the Court of Session; and except the murderer's statement there is no evidence that the knife belongs to the accused. The evidence of some witnesses, who wished the court to believe that the accused accelerated the death of Imam by openly pressing out the entrails of the dying man through the wound, is not probable in itself, is much weakened by the medical The remaining testimony is that of witnesses who speak to direct instigation by the accused on different occasions some days before. It being easy to invent a mere conversation, such evidence is not usually held reliable unless it is consistent as regards time, place, and circumstances. The first of these instigations, Kenchapa says, occurred eight days before the murder, whereas the witness Gungya says it was twenty days before. There is also plain evidence to show that Kenchapa had a spite against Imam, and if his story is true, Imam had oppressed him. It is, therefore, unnecessary to presume that instigation by the accused was needed. The difference of most importance between the opinion of the Sessions Judge and the verdict of the jury is that the former believes Kenchapa to be a true witness, and the jury do not. This matter is, however, one peculiarly within the province of the jury as judges of the facts. It may also be observed that a criminal, who undoubtedly committed this murder because of his quarrel with his victim about money, may also be willing out of some other spite to implicate an innocent man. We do not know what was urged in the defence, as the learned judge, while disagreeing with the jury and referring the case to this court, has not made any reference thereto. The charge to the jury is equally silent as to the defence. But it is within the bounds of probability that the murderer, who threw stones at the patel, resented his capture red-handed by that officer; and either then, or, as the jury think, afterwards, accused him as the instigator. The hatred of criminals to the officers of justice shows itself in various ways, sometimes in false charges, sometimes in attempts to slay them when they are arresting murderers. Kenchapa, it appears, had already dropped his knife, or had it wrested from him by the murdered men's relations, when the accused patel ran after him. For these reasons, we acquit the accused.

Mr. Justice Parsons: I have considered the evidence, and in my opinion, it does not prove the guilt of the accused. I therefore concur in acquitting him.

The court acquitted the accused, and directed that he be set at liberty.

A CONVICTION UNDER THE SALT ACT QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALU MEYA VALLAD SHAIKBHAI THAKUR.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Winchester, District Magistrate of Kolaba, who confirmed a conviction of the accused by a second class Magistrate on a charge of removing or transporting salt, section 47, clause A, of Bombay Act 2 of 1890, and a sentence of a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Manekshaw, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Winchester said it seemed to him that the words of the Act were clear; that the principal was responsible; and that such was the intention of the Legislature. There was practically the same provision in the old Act; and if it did not mean what it said, it appeared altogether superfluous. Here the agent was acting for the appellant in superintending the removal and transport of 720 maunds of salt in 576 bags. For ends of his own, and, probably, (but not certainly) unknown to his principal, he added surreptitiously thirteen bags, to the cargo, and was found out. The appellant, Mr. Winchester held, was clearly responsible under the terms of section 3 (o) for what was done in a removal performed on his account.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said: I do not think the language of section 3, clauses (o), of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, ought *prima facie* to be interpreted so as to impose penalties under section 47 on an innocent principal where there has been no knowledge of, or connivance in, the act of his agent. This would be contrary to a general principle of criminal law expounded in Cooper vs. Slade, 6 House of Lords cases, at page 793, and in the Queen vs. Tolson, L. R., 23 Q. B. D., 168. I find nothing in the Act requiring us to assume that the words are meant to include a wholly innocent principal. As the language is so dissimilar, it would be unreasonable to construe them as imposing the same criminal liability on holders of permits as is imposed by section 53 of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878. No such inference is permissible as in Bets vs. Armstead, L.R., 20 Q.B.D., 771: and the circumstances of a permit holder shipping salt are very different to those of the keeper of licensed premises in Bond vs. Evans, 21 Q.B.D., 249, whose servant tolerated gaming therein. By adopting a strict construction, the ordinary meaning can be given to section 3, clause (o), consistent with the principle laid down in these cases. We must therefore quash the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—The magistrate has felt himself bound under the provisions of clause (o) of section 3 of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, to hold the applicant criminally liable for the act of his agent, Under, though he finds as a fact that the latter "for ends of his own, and, probably, (though not certainly) unknown to his principal added surreptitiously thirteen bags to the cargo." That clause, however,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 220 of 1891 (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 8 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English Bazaar street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woolen shawls, drills, handkerchieves, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morrocco leather, nainsooks, cashmere, merino, woolen checks, coating and trousers' cloth, woolen shirts, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Rangildas Bhookandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.—

125 bales, each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 10s of the New Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand victoria, with removeable coachbox.
1 second-hand fine-seated open carriage.
1 bay Arab horse, 14½, 10 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hinks's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a collection of choice plants in pots, &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of Sale.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussells and Persian carpets, &c., the property of F. S. LAMB, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the Sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with six lights, gas billiard lamps, balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by "Thorn," in first-rate order, a handsome powerful chesnut Australian horse, very quiet in harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. FOX, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of Sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, handsome Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 9, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey (where the whole kit has been removed for Sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge and Roberts, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, oil-paintings, etc., the property of the late P. CLARKE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the next purchaser, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as set of dining-table, sideboard with mirror, dining-room chairs, side-table, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, marble top table and teapoys, elegant made mirror-back chiffonier, cabinet and writing table, wall bracket pictures, fancy table ornaments, best plated cruet and pickle frames, salver, coffee pot, glass covers, &c.

The property is on view.

LEATHER BELTING FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 case 18 rolls leather belting 2½ inches.
1 „ 10 „ „ 3 inches.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

By order of the Liquidator, National Mortgage Bank, and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. A. Graves—

2 diamond hoop rings.

On account and at the risk of Mr. C. L. Sydney Carleton—

1 gold watch, with chain and charms, and 3 gold rings.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 4-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Abdool Latif Ebrahim in pursuance of the power of sale given in a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property in one lot, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages or tenements and chawls standing thereon, situate at Byculla, Tank Pakhady, in the Island of Bombay, and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (7,510) seven thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mancoovercal, widow, and the property hereinafter secondly and thirdly described, on or towards the east and fronting a street by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Narayen Walji and partly by the property of Sewlal Motilal, and on or towards the west by a public drain or water-course and vacant Government land and which land was formerly registered under No. 175, and now under new No. 13381, new Survey No. 3462, and the vacant land and buildings are assessed under street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, and 34, ward Nos. 7037, 7038, 161, 7074, 7169, and 7170, or howsoever otherwise the said land and buildings may be registered and assessed and which are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Abdool Latiff Ebrahim.

Secondly.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 30 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement (212) two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, being part of the land firstly described and a house standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the east, south, and west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and now in the possession of Tyabally Mulla Tajkhan, who is also liable to the payment of the said rent of Rs. 30 per annum.

Thirdly.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 15 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,4) one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, being other part of the said land firstly described, and a house standing thereon, situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of the said Mancoovercal, widow, on or towards the east and west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property secondly described, and in the possession of the said Tyabally Moolla Tajkhan, who is also liable to the payment of Rs. 15 per annum of the said rent.

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Bombay, September 9, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 95½; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106⅜. The market rates of discount showed no further movement. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver was ½d. higher, at 45d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination at £77 for Fours, and £76 for 4½ per Cents. No fresh quotation for Silver has come from New York, that market having been closed yesterday; but the U. S. Treasury bought a quarter of a million ounces of the metal at 98·20 to 98·25 cents. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 96½; Exchange on London was unchanged, at fc. 25·30.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with a better feeling, and prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher, the total quantity sold having been only 400,000 skins, out of the 1,120,000 stated by Reuter to have been offered. The Sheep Skin Sale opened with a fair demand, but with rates ½ per lb. lower.

The Wheat Market became dull, and a further decline of ¼d. per cental was established in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 5½d. and 8s. 2d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed is called easier; but previous rates still ruled for Bombay seed both on the spot and to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the day's total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 1,500 East Indian. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4¼d. and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being thus 4 53-64d. for September deliveries, and 5 3-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

No advices regarding Cotton are to hand to-day from America, the New York Market having been closed.

Here, though the Banks have reopened to-day for business, the Produce Markets have remained closed for the native holiday, and we have no fresh transactions to report in Cotton, Seeds, or Wheat.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	668 bales.
Wheat	56,851 cwts.
Linseed	5,668 „
Rapeseed	5,010 „
Gingelly	718 „
Poppyseed	617 „
Castor seed	1,536 „

FREIGHTS are week, and with not much enquiry for tonnage. A September-October loading steamer has been berthed for Hamburg, with part cargo, at 25s. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Inc. Rs.	3,31,234
„ „ Branches ...	Dec. „	4,22,165
Other Deposits	Inc. „	11,49,453
Government Securities.....	„ „	2,30,427
Loans.....	„ „	7,55,631
Bills Discounted.....	„ „	5,96,643
Cash with other Banks	„ „	90,170
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec. „	8,36,628

Although, following an increase of 39½ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, according to the Statement issued this afternoon for yesterday, shows a falling off of 8⅜ lakhs, reducing the Balance to some 348 lakhs, the demand for money for the ordinary purposes of trade had not increased materially by the close of last week; and the almost stagnant state of our markets, with more holidays in view, does not hold out a prospect of expansion in this direction in the near future. The figures which we give above show a sensible increase both in Loans and Bills discounted which items, in the week covered by the previous return, had fallen off considerably in one case, and slightly in the other; but an accession of 11 lakhs is now [illegible] Deposits, reducing the net increase in trade requirements to about two lakhs only; the other principal changes noticeable in the week under review being some increase in Government Securities, and a net falling off, to a small extent, in Government Deposits.

EXCHANGE reopening this morning after yesterday's native holiday, has been quiet at the closing rates of last week, and 1-32d. less than we quote for Credits might possibly have been done. A few three months' sight Bills, for this month's delivery, have been sold at 1s. 5½d., and for next year, at 1s. 5 9-16d., and a little Bank Paper at 1s. 5 5-32d. for Demand, for September delivery, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for October. Forward Telegraphic, for next year's transfer, has been quoted at 1s. 5¼ to 9-32d. Closing ready sales are:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5½d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 5½d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·83¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Compared with the rates at which this market closed on Saturday, to-day's quotations for Fours have shown a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent; but the feeling at the close was firm and there were buyers for both accounts at the quoted rates, say 107⅞ for this month's settlement, and 107 7-16 for the end of October, the cash price being 107⅞. For the other denomination 106 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—The market has been closed again today for the Hindu holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 8.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this day the 8th instant.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, (from Bombay 1st instant) arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8.

O. L. Mail steamer Orotava from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera.....	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 4 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95¼ ex
3 per cent. French Rentes 96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77
4½ per cent. „ 76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 106⅜ ex
Bar Silver 45

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 7.

10 p.m.	79·2

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	75·1
4 p.m.	79·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accepted at senders' risk.
Mails for Persian Gulf except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 7 a.m., Thursday 10.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted between Yeh and Tavoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—MITCHELL.—August 18, at North Parish Church, Dunfermline, by the Father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, and the Rev. John Clarke, M.A., Moessgreen, the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, to Marion Hay, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alex. Mitchell, D.D.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1891.

LORD HARRIS'S visit to Simla is in strict accordance with the precedent set in Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty of encouraging personal communication between the heads of Provincial administrations and the Supreme Government. In this way much circumlocution is avoided, and the chances of misunderstanding and friction are considerably reduced. Formal and elaborate representations are rendered in a large measure superfluous by better knowledge of the points of view of the personnel of the Government with which matters have to be discussed. It is but reasonable to suppose that advantage has been taken of the brief sojourn of the Governor of Bombay at the summer capital of the Government of India for an interchange of views with regard to the renewal of the quinquennial assignments of Imperial revenue for provincial purposes. The Government of India, which is subjected to the constant importunity of the military experts, who are always on the spot, must find a certain relief in being occasionally brought into contact with the chiefs of the local Governments, who have charge of interests which, in their totality, perhaps equal those that are the sole charge of the specialists who devote their whole attention to frontier politics. When the provincial revenues are clipped until the local Governments have scarcely a feather to fly with, public works, education, and indeed everything else throughout India suffers The most embittered of recent controversies between the Bombay Municipality and the local Government has been exacerbated by the communication from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay that the amount of the contribution, Rs. 90,000, hitherto made from provincial funds for the maintenance of the Bombay police force will be cut out of the next provincial contract. This deprivation, nearly coinciding in point of time with the enhancement of expenditure on the city police consequent on the increase of the force, threatens the Municipality with an extra expenditure of two lakhs a year. The memorial sent to the Supreme Government by the Corporation on the 6th August is now under consideration. As that document did not take any exception to the proposed increase of the police force, or raise any objections to the scheme, it may be taken for granted that the proposals of the local Government on that head will receive the sanction of the Government of India. The memorial was published in our columns at the time, and it is not necessary to recapitulate the representations laid before the Government of India. Stress was laid upon the fact that while the provincial Municipalities have been relieved of the cost of local police, Bombay has had the burden increased, and is now [illegible] total withdrawal of the Government contribution at the very time when the burden is to be largely increased. This is a strong argument for a reconsideration of the intention of Government. But it may be doubted whether an appeal to history confined to its most recent chapters was altogether prudent. The historical argument is one which is as capable of being used by the *advocatus diaboli* as texts of Holy Writ. The constitutional history of Bombay did not begin in 1865, as the Memorial somewhat too rashly assumed. It began before Bombay was ceded to Charles II., who took the island and its town over with a quasi-European municipal organisation. The Island was organised as an English "county," and as such continued throughout the whole of the last century. When Bombay obtained a charter in 1753, the justices of the peace, sitting in Quarter Sessions, levied a Police rate and ruled the city. Who were the Justices of the Peace? His Excellency the Governor and all the Members of his Council, with a few additional members, representing, it may be hoped, the independent opinion of the non-official public. So matters continued into the present century, when the magistrates also were paid by the Justices out of the rates. The police rate preceded the establishment of the Municipal Fund by the best part of a century. A Municipal fund was called into existence in 1845, and the first charge on that fund, which then amounted to three lakhs, was Rs. 45,000 for the police. It is hazardous to appear to rest the case for the Municipality on the contention that, until comparatively, recently the police charge did not rest so heavily on the city as it does at present. Scarcely less hazardous was the contention that the proportion borne by the present Government contribution to the expense of the police force is inadequate and inequitable. That contention would apply with unanswerable force to the suggestion, if seriously made, that the Government may, two years hence, withhold the contribution of Rs. 90,000, which is at present given. The Corporation, ten years ago, passed a Resolution asking the Government to put an end to further controversy on the subject of the incidence of the police charges by enacting that the annual expense of the police force should be fixed by the Government, and that of the amount so fixed, three-fourths should be paid by the Municipality. At present the Corporation does not pay three-fourths of the police charges. The proposal, had it been acted upon, would have had the advantage of settling for good and all the proportion which the Government would have to bear of increased expenditure for police purposes. In this way it would have served to allay the apprehensions which are now entertained with regard to the immediate future.

IT is one characteristic of the present administration of Hyderabad that the work of the various departments undergoes in the Secretariats a searching and constant analysis from which it was exempt in the old days. There is an outspokenness, too, to which, we suspect, some of the Nizam's functionaries find it difficult to become accustomed. Thus the recent Resolution in the Home Department on the Judicial administration for the Fasli year 1299, while on the whole approving, speaks candidly on the shortcomings of the existing system and of its officers. Everywhere the need for a code of criminal law is admitted, and there is no attempt to obscure the fact that, until one has been supplied, the administration of the criminal law must be defective and unsatisfactory. One of several proofs of the unsatisfactory working of the present system will suffice. It seems that five years ago a schedule of offences, based on the Indian Penal Code, was issued, and it was notified by Government that any act not included in the schedule was not an offence unless it were punishable under some special circular. But the arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and the order was repealed, leaving all Acts not provided for in the schedule to be dealt with "on general principles and in accordance with previous practice." It was in accordance with general principles and previous practice, we suppose, that the High Court, in dealing with the notorious City Murder case some months ago, held that no offence had been committed by a man who was present during a murder, and kept careful silence concerning it. We are sure that no one in Hyderabad would regard that as a due provision for the equal administration of justice, and the Government will do well to hasten on the work of the Law Commission who are understood to be preparing a Code. The "reign of circulars" must, both on the civil and the criminal side, give place to "the reign of law"—a conviction which appears to have laid hold of the mind of the Hyderabad authorities very greatly of late. The symptoms of an awakening to the necessity of improvement in this respect are not wanting. We find, for example, that the simplicity of a consolidated Regulation for the limitation of suits has replaced the luxuriant wealth of forty circulars dealing with the same subject, a change which must surely be for the better if the Regulation has been framed with a reasonable regard to sound principle and the rights and convenience of suitors. Again, the Resolution is very frank in complaining of the want of rules fixing the character and determining the extent of the punishment for various offences. Some rather glaring instances of the result of this defect have from time to time come under notice, even dacoits having profited by the capricious indulgence of some of the courts. But, as we have said, the Government show no disposition to minimise the shortcomings of the existing system, or even of some of the officials employed in working it, and we may hope much of an administration which has the candour to say, *urbi et orbi*, that one of its officers is "quite unequal to the work devolving on him;" that another is "ignorant of what constitutes contempt of court;" and of a third, that he "regards the offence of robbery very lightly." Meantime there are abundant signs that the courts, despite defects in the law they are expected to administer, are yearly coming nearer to the standard that they ought to attain to. The supervision of the working of the subordinate tribunals by the High Court, which was introduced a few years since, seems to be becoming more thorough each year, and in Hyderabad, where in the old days the touch between the central authority and the districts was so imperfect and so casual, this marks an enormous step in advance. The supervision indeed is now so searching that it even extends to the time at which the exclusively judicial officers in the subordinate courts commence and finish their day's work, a monthly time-table being now required to be kept by those officers, some of whom appear to have attended Court on Charles Lamb's principle, going late, but making up for it by leaving early. Other measures which need not be detailed here have been taken for the acceleration of the work of the subordinate courts. An Indian State makes a distinct progress with every severance of the Judicial from the Executive office, and it was an important reform which Sir Salar Jung undertook when he reduced the area within which the Minister intervenes in judicial matters. A further step appears to have been taken in that direction last year, when appeals to the Minister in civil cases over Rs. 3,000 were done away with, and the Full Bench of the High Court, reinforced by the *Mufti*, was invested with final appellate powers. Such a reform was inevitable when the High Court had proved itself, as it may fairly be said to have done, a tribunal entitled by capacity and by the confidence of the public in it to exercise all the powers of a court of final instance. The raising of the standard of examination for legal practitioners is a minor token of progress, especially as it does not seem long since the Hyderabad pleaders were up in arms protesting against having to pass any examination at all. Evidently there is no more consideration for these gentlemen's feelings than they deserve, for not only has the standard been raised, but an old order under which persons who had already practiced without sanads were exempted from examination, has been revoked. The Jaghirdars apparently are not so easy to bring into line with all these changes for the better. We gather from the Resolution that an effort has been made to induce the Jaghir holders—whether the great Jaghirdars were included does not appear—to submit returns as to the judicial work done within their jurisdiction. But most of them have failed to comply with the orders issued—a characteristic piece of negligence which savours strongly of the old days of anarchy. One Jaghirdar is told that his conduct is particularly deserving of censure, and so it seems to be, for he was entrusted with judicial powers on the undertaking that he would comply with the orders of the High Court. But in endeavouring to bring the Jaghir Courts under supervision the Government are attempting work that may be attended with some difficulty, and it is to be hoped that the results may be proportionate to the courage that they have shown in taking it up. It would be a constant reproach to the Nizam's Government if, while the courts in the Khalsa territory were being administered efficiently, the ryots on adjacent jaghir lands were subject to the jurisdiction of the corrupt and incompetent judicial officers of a Jaghirdar, who administered as he liked what law he liked, and without the wholesome control of any supervising Court.

THE Reformatory School at Yerrowda, in the second year of its existence, has had a less discouraging experience than during the first six months, to which last year's report related. An almost alarming feature of the earlier period was the general and persistent tendency of the boys to lose weight. It would never have done to let this continue, and the prompt measures that were taken, checked by monthly weighing, have had all the results that could have been looked for; for sixty-two out of the sixty-four boys in the Reformatory at the end of 1890 gained several pounds in weight since their admission. And the fact that those who have been longest in confinement gained most in weight must be held to constitute a final proof that the administration has made all amends for whatever may have been amiss in the regimen of its earlier days. In one other important respect an improvement is shown. Last year, if we remember rightly, it was complained that forty per cent. of the boys who had left could not be traced, a condition of things somewhat difficult to reconcile with the known care that the police usually take to keep informed of the doings of people who have passed through their hands. This year only four of the Yerrowda *alumni* have disappeared into space, and out of thirty-six boys who have passed through the Reformatory twenty-five were reported on as earning an honest livelihood. Three have relapsed and been sent to goal, fit subjects, it may be feared, for the attention of inquiring criminal anthropologists whom Dr. da Cunha's recent exposition of the teachings of Lambroso and his school may induce to start operations amongst "delinquent man" in India. It is a curious fact that of the twenty-five boys earning an honest living only three followed the trade taught in the school. Does this indicate a possibility that the establishment of technical classes in primary and secondary schools may often result in the development of faculties which, when schooldays are over, will not be exercised?

A GOOD story was told by Mr. Arthur Wingham in a paper on the Mint of Akbar read recently before the Society of Arts, with a view to illustrate the difficulty of finding honest workers in the precious metals. The lecturer stated that Mr. Purdon Clarke, having lighted upon a very clever worker in metals in the Indian village at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, desired to get him to make an artistic bracelet. He handed over to the artist a quantity of gold scraps, broken earrings, and the like for the purpose. At the close of the Exhibition, the worker handed over a crude bangle with many expressions of regret that he had not had time to finish it. The bangle was so wanting in finish that it was utterly useless, and Mr. Purdon Clarke, some time afterwards, took it to Mr. Wingham, and asked him to recover the gold and purify it. When melted down it was found that there was no gold, the Heathen Hindu had taken it all, and left Mr. Clarke a piece of burnt brass. Mr. Wingham holds that it is absurd to expect that an Indian worker in gold will be honest when the precious metal passes through his hands. He can easily secure for himself many days' salary by cutting off a few grains, or, when the opportunity offers, by taking the whole and substituting some worthless alloy in its place. Is this a libel on the Indian workers in the precious metals?

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 p.m. on Saturday, 12th instant.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, who returned from leave of absence by the last mail steamer, took his seat on the bench of the First Division Court on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday. He presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions, which commence to-morrow.

THE Municipal Commissioner announced at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Municipal Corporation that on account of the heavy rain he proposed to postpone the parade of the fire brigade till after next meeting of the Corporation, to-morrow afternoon.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, the expenditure of Rs. 4,00,000, was sanctioned to cover the purchase of four new pumps and steam engines for the Love Grove Pumping station, and the cost of erecting same.

THE Municipal Commissioner, in the course of a discussion at yesterday afternoon's meeting of Corporation, on the condition of a milch cattle stable at Khetwadi, said that buffalo stables were a greater nuisance than cow stables, and it was a difficult matter to enforce sanitation Speaking officially they did not get proper support from the magistrates who, when a case was brought before them, let off the offenders with two mild a fine. He had also sometimes to relax some of the requirements of the Health Officer, owing to the impossibility to carry them out, but in granting licences to cattle stables, the greatest care was exercised.

DR. VIEGAS brought up the question of the necessity for a market at Foras Road, at the same meeting yesterday, and moved that its construction be proceeded with. The Commissioner pointed out that the question at issue just now was whether a market at Foras Road or Colaba was most needed. He had already handed in a report to the Standing Committee in the matter. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta the discussion was adjourned for a month to allow of a report from the Standing Committee being submitted to the Corporation.

THE *Planters' Gazette* has the following on the recent match between the Gymkhana and the Parsees:—The Parsee fielding was a treat to sore eyes and as near perfection as needs be. In the midst of exceeding great sorrow it gives me the truest pleasure to testify to the most generous and sportsmanlike behavior of the enormous Parsee gallery, who showed an example that many an English crowd would do well to follow. There was never the slightest approach to feeling, and no smart piece of fielding or batting on either side went unnoticed. The Parsees had the opportunity of showing that besides playing cricket in good form they could also play it in good taste, and this they have fully proved, and their behaviour during the match won them the respect of many a true sportsman. I congratulate the eleven heartily on their win, which was thoroughly well deserved, as they defeated the Gymkhana

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LATEST BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The following is last night's betting on the St. Leger :—

5 to 4 on Common.
5 to 1 against Mimi.
5½ to 1 „ Reverend.
15 to 1 „ Orvieto.
20 to 1 „ Bosphorus.
50 to 1 „ Cattlestone.
50 to 1 „ Saint Simon of the Rock.
66 to 1 „ Admiral.

A TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A Congress of Trades' Unions was opened at Newcastle yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Burt, with Mr. Shipton as vice-president.

Sir John Gorst will attend the Congress, and address the meetings on the labour question.

DECREASE IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

The official returns of the exports from Great Britain during August show a decrease of over £2,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7.

The Treasury has purchased 250,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98·20 to 98·25.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The International Oriental Congress has accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting in Spain.

The discussion at yesterday's sitting chiefly dealt with the commercial advantage of Oriental studies.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 8.

Russia is arranging for the issue in France of a loan of twenty millions sterling.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 6th instant.

LORD WENLOCK'S SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF PALLADAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 8.

Replying to a long address from the people of Palladam, the centre of the affected tract in the Coimbatore District, H. E. the Governor had to again explain the necessity of Government reserving its right of grazing in forests for better class of cattle. He did not see how it was possible for Government to devise any scheme for keeping alive a large number of animals, which are no longer worth preserving. Traders from other parts had taken advantage of the scarcity to come and buy good cattle at low rates and Government would have to advance loans to ryots for replacing those cattle. His Excellency agreed with them that the surest safe-guard against famine is in digging wells. H. E. the Governor then discussed the question of granting loans and security of land, and proceeding to notice the remark as to the creation of a well irrigation department, said, with regard to that, if all other things fail, it will be the duty of Government to go into this as a State measure. At present his Excellency was anxious to watch carefully the development and working of these well rules and remove any obstacles in the way, because his Excellency believes it is much easier and cheaper for ryots to dig wells than for the State to dig them. H. E. the Governor proceeded to deny that the work is being rigorously exacted at relief works. He believed the works started would meet all the necessities of the case, and kitchens opened, would also be sufficient. Replying to an address at Pollachi, H. E. the Governor was specially gratified to receive the assurance that the Government Officers had acted in the best interests of the people. This was the best answer that could possibly be made to strictures, on the conduct of Government officials who try to do their best, made by certain people in the English press.

THE MADRAS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The *Mail* states that there are at the General Hospital, Madras, wards containing scores of patients whom higher graded medical officers are utterly incapable of attending properly, owing to their overwhelming work ; and unfortunate patients, who come long distances from up-country, expressly to undergo major surgical operations, have sometimes to be kept waiting many days, because no surgeon can be spared to attend to them. The Surgeon-General is at Ootacamund with His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and will return to Madras in the first week of October.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Ooty last evening.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

Mr. J. D. La Touche, Officiating Commissioner, Allahabad, will act as Chief Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, on Mr. J. Woodburn joining the Legislative Council in Calcutta for the winter session.

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

Yesterday the examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the Rampur murder trial at Bareilly closed. The cross-examination of witnesses for the defence began. The accused's counsel applied for bail, there being no absolute proof against Mahomed Mustafa Khan. The Magistrate refused the acceptance of bail, not having authority from the local Government. It is believed the prosecution will bring forward more witnesses in regard to Saidulla Khan, the second accused.

FLOODS BETWEEN KARELI AND NURSINGPORE.

The breach by floods on the line between Kareli and Nursingpore still continues, causing detention of English Mails and passengers, which were with difficulty transhipped. The Mails have been forwarded by special train and expected to arrive this evening.

THE EX-MAHARAJASHIP OF MANIPUR.

The grandsons of Chandra Kirte Singh are among the candidates for selection to be successor to the ex-Maharaja Sura Chundra Singh of Manipur, unless some new development of Russian exploration occurs on the Pamirs.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

Captain Younghusband's return to India will be in the autumn.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

AUGUST 21.

(IN AN ENGLISH VILLAGE.)

In the rural retreat of which I spoke last week we are five or six miles from a railway station, eight miles from a post town, four miles from a doctor, five from a shop, and half a mile from a moor, which seems a thousand miles from anywhere. It costs us twenty pounds to get down here from London and back again ; we have to pay rent at so many guineas a week for one cottage ; yet I believe we actually save money by coming here, because there is no way of spending money. I understand, while we are here, how cheap living in the country really may be. You grow your own vegetables and fruit ; you keep bees, poultry, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowl, cows, and pigs. Butter, cream, bread, cakes, are made at home. Once a week comes the butcher ; there are no shops ; clothes get shabby but continue to be worn ; indeed no one knows how shabby a garment may become long years before it is discarded. Consideration of the people's attire makes one understand why, in the last century, gentlemen made special bequests of their best wigs, and their second best wigs, their best coats, and their second best coats. Nothing is ever changed in the country. Nobody buys new furniture. The house remains always the same from father to son. One must buy a few things, such as tea, coffee, sugar, spices, flour, meat, and one or two more. But these cost, it is true, comparatively little. Why, a couple with a hundred a year and a little money to start with, would be rich in this rural retreat. When the Wordsworths, for instance, went to live at Alfoxton, in Somerset, which is a quiet mansion, they paid about twenty pounds a year rent for their house ; they had less than two hundred pounds a year to live upon, and they were rich. One has said nothing about drink, but in the old days people brewed their own beer, and wonderful good stuff it was : at present many of them brew their own cider, and very good stuff that is ; and some make their own wine—cowslip—and elderberry—and currant——and ——well !

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In town we are always consuming ; in the country we are always making. A farmer's kitchen, which is also the family sitting room, is a more instructive place to look at. The floor is of stone ; there is a broad fire-place ; there is a great table in the middle ; bacon hung up on the rafters ; the wooden settle by the fire-side, polished black by half a dozen generations, has a back and a head to keep off the draught. There is always a big pot over the fire, and a saucepan and a kettle beside it. And all day long there is always something being made ; bundles of herbs hang up beside the bacon ; things in old china and old brass are ranged on an old black cabinet or adorn the mantleshelf. Beyond the kitchen is the dairy, cool and clean, where the rich cream is slowly rising in the great bowls—not forced to rise as is done in London. Outside, there is the garden full of vegetables and herbs, with a flower bed which sadly wants weeding, and a bit of grass which sadly wants mowing. At the back of the house runs a stream, or a leat, which turns an undershot water wheel. The farmer's wife is cheerful and civil ; the farmer's daughter is comely and glad to have a crack with a visitor ; the farmer's dog is disposed to be friendly. How peaceful and useful, and happy the life looks from the outside ! From the inside, when one gets to know the inside, there are drawbacks, I fear. Rent has to be paid ; the farmer himself is not always a model of temperance, or even of good temper ; prices are low ; he is going down hill with the general depreciation—it is not easy to make both ends meet. Yet, all deductions made, who would not rather be a farmer in the country than a business man in town ?

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On Friday morning comes the local paper ; that is to say, the paper of the district. It is a large sheet of ten pages, viz., eight pages and a supplement. It contains a very condensed statement of political and foreign news. A gossipy London letter illustrated with portraits, and pleasant reading. A column or two of fiction, but poor stuff, and the local news. Here the Editor comes out really strong There are forty-two villages, all of which send up their news of the week ; and very good news too. Here the worthy Vicar preaches a practical sermon in aid of the Sunday school and scoops up 3*l.* ; here the schoolmaster marries a farmer's daughter, and we learn what the bride wore ; here the children have their treat ; here a testimonial is presented to some benefactor of humanity. After the presentation the genial host of the "White Horse" caters for fifty-five, and after the dinner they "indulge in" the social dance. Here there is a flower show ; here a price giving ; here a funeral. All the conventional breaks of the quiet life are here. I say conventional, because the real breaks in the monotony of country life are the fluctuations of the market and the state of the weather. A quiet peaceful paper ; a chronicle of small beer, but it is home brewed beer, and wholesome. I regret to say that a good many labourers get into trouble every week, and that they are sometimes quarrelsome in their cups. They love their cup, though, for the most part, there is only cider in it, and I do not believe that for ten miles round you will find a single blue ribbon. This I, for one, do not regret. The blue ribbon I only respect when it is put on for the sake of example and to lead drunkards into their only haven—the Port of Total Abstinence. Those who are not afflicted with the disease of the drunkard's craving and have no such unhappy persons to consider may as well take in moderation that excellent compound known as beer, cider, or wine, and be thankful for it.

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Six or seven years—perhaps more—have elapsed since Richard Jefferies announced to an unheeding world his great discovery that the villager had begun to read. Unheeding world, indeed, since this is the beginning of a mighty change. Reading may be an elevator, and may be a leveller ; it may teach awkward facts ; it is certain to cause the asking of awkward questions. I have ascertained that my villagers here all read our paper : it is the local sheet—its weekly issue—of which I have spoken above. They take it in at every cottage, nor is this all ; there is another paper in the county of opposite politics. This they read at the village inn, and there is a weekly magazine which they also read. It is a penny paper, full of information about things likely to be useful to villagers. In politics it is a strong Unionist ; it very sensibly invites the people to consider that since Ireland has had so much done for it by recent legislation, it is now our turn, and that whether Home Rule is right or wrong, it has got to stand on one side while the condition of the English rural districts is considered. This seems sensible. One would name the paper, but for the certain charge that one was giving it an advertisement, and for the possible charge that one was selling the advertisement.

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In August most of the wild flowers of hedge and field are generally over, but it is a late season, and we are still, according to the calendar of the flowers, in mid-July. I made a note to-day of some still flourishing in our deep lanes and on the open moor. I found the blue sheep's bit, sometimes called a scabius, but I believe it does not own cousinship with that more lordly flower ; it is growing and blossoming in every hedge. Beside it everywhere is the tall foxglove, now, however, breaking down in its stalk and bereft of most of its blossom ; the wood sage flowering with its yellowish green bunch of little blossoms ; the purple knapweed with a flower like the thistle among the flowers are already lying the black seed pods ; the hawkweed in two or three varieties ; the bedstraw with its white blossoms in wonderful profusion ; the white starwort, a smaller kind of stitch wort, very pretty ; the stonecrop covering the boulders with pink leaves and starry flowers, white and pink ; the yellow tormentilla, also star shaped, that grows with equal freedom in hedge and on heath ; the blue vetch growing to the size of a bush ; the milfoil or yarrow ; the St. John's wort—did one ever see a prettier blossom—a yellow flower with its strong straight stamens tipped with scarlet ? the herb Robert—you find this plant in August sometimes green of leaf and pink of blossom sometimes crimson all over—a splendid generous crimson—crimson leaves, crimson stalks, and crimson spikes, the glory of the hedge ; nothing in rural England is prettier than the crimson hue of the herb Robert ; the wound-wort, with its purple bunch of blossom ; the red robin or campion ; the pretty basil, with its lip-shaped flowers and its large leaf ; the wild raspberry ; the wild strawberry ; the bird's foot trefoil and the yellow vetchling, so much alike to the untutored eye as to seem the same plant ; the pink willow herb, which shows its best when the long seed vessels have burst open and are exposing the fluffy white threads within ; the honeysuckle, growing everywhere in astounding luxuriance ; the pennywort, its long stalk furnished with greenish white blossoms like a small foxglove ; the purple bugle ; the valerian, its flowers wonderful for the brightness of their pink and white ; the brook lime, growing in moist places—every long branch having its little blue flower at the end of it ; the tiny forget-me-not, whose blue is surely lovelier than any other of that colour of a myriad shades ; one flower alone comes near it in colour—the tiny bog harebell, which grows on the heath, nestling in the shade of the boulders ; clover everywhere ; long rushes, each with a flower in the middle, as if transfixed ; beside them, the delicate lady-fern ; spearwort, like buttercup, but for its sharp long leaves ; the alder shrub beside the ditch ; ragwort just beginning ; ferns of every kind ; white eyebright ; purple heath, now beginning ; the grey and lilac heather still in bud. Is not this a goodly flower show to note and catalogue all in a single walk of two hours among the lanes ?

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Wild flowers, as everybody knows, for the most part love sober colours. Many are purple, red, blue, yellow, and white, but not generally so bright as the garden flowers. There are many hues and shades of all these colours. For instance, to take white alone. There is a creamy white, a yellowish white, a pinkish white, a dull white, and a white which seems to catch and to reflect the light and sunshine. Of blue there is no end to the shades, nor of red purple, and pink, which run and merge into each other. The yellows, I think, are more monotonous ; they seem all—but, of course, it must be wrong—to be of one shade. Next, it is curious to note how, though the shape and form of every flower varies. Nature is everywhere so strangely fond of the star. Of the flowers enumerated above, an astonishing proportion belong to the star. Is there any connexion, one asks, between light or sunshine and the shape of the star ? It has been proved, and I have seen it with these eyes, that loose sand affected by sound—as by a single note sung near it—will assume the symmetrical shape of a star. Sound and this shape, therefore, have some affinity. Why not light as well ?

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There are still some things which no physicist has yet discovered. He cannot tell us what is colour ; what it means ; why it comes ; how it is caused. He cannot even define colour. He can only say, "This is violet, and this is red." The wisest man can get no farther. Now, since the knowledge of what colour is, how it is produced, and what it means, would probably rob the hedges, the fields, the trees, the skies of their chief charms and most wonderful mystery, I express a lively hope that the physicist never will find out this secret. Perhaps too, the discovery of colour might lead to money-getting. No. Let the mystery be preserved.

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The Victorian Exhibition of next winter is to contain four hundred portraits of great men who have adorned the fifty-four years' reign of Her Majesty. Four hundred great men is a goodly allowance for the reign of one sovereign. On looking through the list, however, the word greatness is seen to be used with a good deal of breadth. Still, they are all so far distinguished that their names will be known to everybody who visits the gallery and beholds their portraits. I wonder how many of those who look at the catalogue will ask any awkward question—it will certainly not be asked by Her Majesty's advisers—as to the connexion between honours and honour, between such distinction as can be conferred by rank and title and such as is gained by work and genius. For instance, the real glory of the reign will always be the immense advance of science. What honours have been granted to men of science? None. Charles Darwin, Faraday, Huxley, Tyndal, Stephenson, Herschell, Lyell, Murchison, Wheatstone,—these men, in any other country which had such things to bestow, would have been made Peers of that country. Here they are tossed a knighthood, in the same list with a country town mayor, a London sheriff, or the clerk of a society. Again there is literature. Next to the science of the reign the literature will be its chief glory. What has been done for the authors, poets, historians, novelists, of this reign ? What distinctions, peerages, baronetcies, or Orders of Bath or Garter, have been granted to Carlyle, Dickens, Thackeray, Browning, Swinburne, Grote, Hallam, Froude, George Eliot, Blackmore, Freeman, Green, Leeky—names taken at random from the glorious Victorian Roll ? None. Nay, since those men of science and literature have made distinctions for themselves which no Court could increase, what interest has ever been shown in them and in their work by the Court ? None. None whatever. I should like to see on one side of the gallery the portraits of those who have been honoured by the Queen's advisers, and on the other side those of the men who have received no such honour. And I should like somebody—the Director—to explain to her Majesty, when she visits the gallery, the classification adopted. One might then hear reports of certain advisers getting what, in certain circles, is called the sack as a reward for their very bad advice.

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Sometime or other the question will most certainly be raised whether it is worth while to confer titles at all upon men of distinction. Those granted have never been hereditary titles, which are now exclusively confined to men of great wealth—in a commercial country this practice can be easily defended—successful soldiers and successful lawyers. Nobody else can get in the House of Lords. If then a title is only purely honorary, two things would seem necessary : First, that the recipient should have done something to lift him conspicuously above the common herd ; and next that every kind of work which so raises a man should be recognised. One might further demand some kind of Board to advise the Queen. At present, her advisers are unknown, and the only thing truly certain about the distribution of honours is the backstairs. Creeping, a reptile element, is the influence brought to bear.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	82	66	68	75	65	37	64	0
Tuesday, Sept. 8	1	20	0	15	0	12	0	9
Total.....	83	86	68	90	65	49	64	9
Total fall to 8th September 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 8th September 1889	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	3	2	8	37
Teheran	8	1	3 p.m.	1	15
Suez.....	8	2	40 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th September 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	24	..	2
„ Kurrachee	..	16	..	1
„ Madras	1	1	..	1

THE original promoters of Methodist union are, it is said, in no way discouraged by the turn things have taken. They affirm that Methodists of all sections throughout the country are becoming familiarised with the idea of organic union, and that each successive effort will produce a less shock in the conservative mind and bring the movement more and more within the range of practical ecclesiastical politics. Many expect an impetus to the movement by the association of so many prominent Methodists at the Œcumenical gathering in the United States.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following is the summary of the crop and weather report in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ending September 2nd :—In the Eastern districts there has been little rain during the week. In the Central, the rainfall has been heavy, and crops on lowlying lands have somewhat suffered ; but agricultural operations continue, and prospects are generally favourable. Cattle have ample fodder and water. Prices are easier in Benares, Ballia, and Kumaun, but have risen slightly in Allahabad, Farukhabad, Agra and Meerut.

ACCORDING to advices from Bagamoyo the caravan roads in the interior of German East Africa are still very unsafe. On the 3rd July a caravan arrived at Bagamoyo from the south shore of the Albert Nyanza, the whole journey as far as Mpwapwa having been a series of severe encounters with natives. An English missionary named Baker, who joined the caravan, consisting of four Arabs, a hundred and eighty porters, twenty-four soldiers, and one elephant, gives a full account of one of these fights, which took place near the village of Vinyantala on the Liwumba River, which empties itself into the Victoria Nyanza. The attacks of the natives were very violent, and the well-aimed shots from the caravan quite failed to daunt them. On the first day the caravan lost eight men, on the second day two, three being seriously wounded. The most determined attack, however, was made on the third day, when the caravan was about to leave the camp near Vinyantala. Although dozens of the natives fell, they continued their attack, and only when they were in danger of being completely surrounded did they withdraw, leaving 62 killed. When the caravan arrived at Mpwapwa 85 men had been lost out of 200.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S daughter has published the priced catalogue of her late father's library in the form of a substantial shilling pamphlet, which may be obtained of Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner, Circus-road, N.W. With a view to make it not merely a descriptive list of books, but a memento of their original possessor, two photographic portraits are added, together with a facsimile signature. The books number in all seven thousand volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and blue books.

IN the house of a lady in the Kurfurstenstrasse, Berlin, an Englishman took a furnished room and agreed to pay thirty-three marks a month for it. At the end of that time he asked for the bill, when to his surprise he found the thirty-three marks had risen to eighty for his apartment. Among other peculiar items in the bill were : "For using the carpet, four marks ; for use of a knife and fork, four marks ; for putting the room in order, ten marks ; for use of a chair on the occasion of a visit from your brother, four marks." The lodger considered this reckoning preposterous, and refused to pay, so the lady detained his box, which contained a large sum of money. The Englishman has sought the aid of the law in revising the bill of his speculative hostess.

IN a pamphlet which has appeared in Berlin, entitled "The End of Prince Bismarck's Foreign Policy," it is stated that Count von Moltke, as early as 1879, suggested to the Emperor William, to attack Russia, as war with this Power was inevitable sooner or later. Count von Moltke thought that year very favourable for war, as the Russian army was at that time (scarcely two years after the close of the Turkish war) in a very unprepared state. The then Crown Prince, and Prussian and, it is said, English influence, supported this plan, but Prince Bismarck opposed it, and against von Moltke's advice concluded the alliance with Austria, and subsequently with Italy. The result, says the author, was that Russia was driven into France's arms, and Prince Bismarck tried in vain to draw her off.

FEATHER-BED soldiers will not do in China ; Yih, the Tartar general of the Hehlung-kian territory, being lately ordered by Imperial decree to make the annual military inspection, pleaded indisposition and requested to be allowed to ride in a sedan chair instead of on horseback. The Emperor replied that no military official is permitted to ride in a chair and that the request could not be granted. In compliance with this edict, the Nanking Viceroy has issued an order that all the military officials in the provinces under his control must henceforth appear in public on horseback.

WHEN an aeronaut left Vienna with his balloon for Russia, the society for rearing carrier pigeons got him to take a number of birds with him. The aeronaut, after some days' sojourn in Russia, let them fly, and telegraphed to Vienna, at the same time adding that birds of prey had pursued the pigeons as far as he could see them. Two days later one of the pigeons returned to its cot in Vienna, having made the journey from a remote part of Russia.

DR. ALFRED STELZNER has invented a new stringed instrument, with a compass between that of the viola and the violincello. He calls it the "violotta." By means of this instrument a new setting of quartets is made possible. A Naples correspondent tells us that an experiment has been made with it in Dr. Stelzner's house at Wiesbaden, at which Dr. Joachim was present, and played the new instrument in some quartet music composed by Dr. Stelzner. Dr. Joachim showed his approval of the new invention by ordering a "violotta" for himself.

FOREIGN languages are now taught in some of the American cities by means of phonographic cylinders. Sets of these are also supplied which contain a conversational course of French or German, each phrase numbered to correspond with its written characters in a book which serves as a key to the sentences with which the cylinders are charged. In this way, ear and eye are simultaneously informed and the difficulties of pronunciation conquered.

THE Roman Catholic Church proper in the United States is shown by the Census Bulletins to number just six millions and a quarter of communicants, and to possess 8,765 church edifices. Its property is valued at nearly twenty-four millions sterling. Besides these there are six other Catholic bodies having congregations in the United States. These are the Greek Catholic (Uniates), in union with the Holy See, the Russian Orthodox, the Greek Orthodox, the Armenian, the Old Catholic, and the Reformed Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church has congregations in every State and Territory of the Union, including Alaska and the District of Columbia. The United Greek Catholics are represented in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, and Minnesota ; the Russian Orthodox Greek Church, in California and Alaska ; the Orthodox Church of Greece, in Louisiana ; the Armenian Church, in Massachusetts New York, and Rhode Island ; the Old Catholics, in Wisconsin ; the Reformed Catholics, in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

ADMIRAL BAUDIN's banquet, given on Wednesday night, August 19, at Villefranche, to the officers of the British Mediterranean Squadron was, a Paris correspondent says, singularly brilliant in all its scenic features. The deck arranged as a tent, was garlanded with natural flowers, each piece of artillery was used as a flower-stand ; a bust of M. Carnot stood out from white, red, and blue flowers ; trophies of French and English flags alternated with the flower-laden pieces of artillery, and a table for 100 officers of the two squadrons was arranged in horseshoe fashion. The only drawback was the weather and the heavy sea, which made itself felt even in the land-locked harbour of Villefranche. A return dinner was given on board the Victoria. The officers of the Edinburgh entertained those of Admiral Baudin's squadron at lunch. Similar entertainments were given on the Benbow, Thunderer, and Victoria.

THE leader of the Polish faction in the German Parliament and the Prussian Diet, Herr von Koscielski, has composed a poem upon the incident of the playing of the Marseillaise before the Czar, which breathes the utmost hatred against "the Autocrat of All the Russias, the cruel, inexorable oppressor of the Poles." The poem is in the Polish language.

SAD BOATING FATALITY AT THE BHYNDER-BASSEIN CREEK.

A VERY sad accident occurred on Monday afternoon at the Panju Railway Bridge of the B. B. and C. I Railway which spans the Bhynder-Bassein Creek. It appears that Mr. Kennedy, who is employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway as foreman diver on the north and south railway bridges between the Bhynder and Bassein railway stations and resides at Panju, went out boating on the South Bassein Creek about half-past one o'clock on Monday afternoon, accompanied by three of his children, Master Napier and his two little sisters Lillian and Florence. The tide was high in the creek and the boat shot rapidly towards the bridge under a full sail. Mr. Kennedy, who had been in the boat on numerous occasions when shooting on the creek, could manage the little craft dexterously. But the water being high, the mast stood up above the bridge, and before he saw his danger, or had time to lower the mast, it collided with the iron-work and the boat capsized, all its occupants being thrown into the water. Mr. Kennedy, who is a powerful swimmer, soon came to the surface, and seeing that it was beyond his power to save all three children at once, dived for his youngest child Florence, a little girl of three years at the spot where he last saw her disappear beneath the surface. He succeeded in grasping her and, on coming to the surface, strapped her to the mast of the boat and then struck out in search of his other daughter Lillian, a girl of thirteen years. Master Napier, who was a good swimmer, battled vigorously against the stream and on seeing his father swimming towards him shouted ; "Papa never mind me, I'll save my sister !" The plucky little fellow after this ejaculation dived twice in search of his sister Lillian, but was swept away in his second attempt and neither of their bodies have yet been found. Later in the afternoon Mr. Greenhalgh, Permanent Way Inspector, caused the creek to be searched by a number of natives but no trace of the missing children have been found. Master Napier was a lad of fifteen years and great sympathy will be felt for the bereavement Mr. Kennedy has sustained. The boat it appears was furnished with an ordinary sail, and when approaching the bridge Mr. Kennedy told his son, who held the rope, to ease it and let it down. But the rope being a new one would not run, and before Mr. Kennedy could prevent it the sail caught the superstructure and capsized the boat.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY BREACHED.

MR. CONDER, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, writes to us :—"I am sorry to have to state that owing to heavy rains on Sunday, and again yesterday, this railway has been damaged to some slight extent in several different places, all in the neighbourhood of Narsingpur, in the Central Provinces, about 560 miles from Bombay.

So far as we have information at present there is no serious damage done. The banks have been partially washed away, so that trains have been unable to pass, and passengers have had to be transferred.

We are hoping to hear that the rain has ceased, and very soon after that happens the floods will probably pass away, and we shall soon have the road right again for working trains. In the meantime they will necessarily be irregular.

I am glad to be able to add that no kind of mishap has occurred to any of the trains. The breaks are all on the line beyond Itarsi so that the trains for the Punjab, &c., via the Indian Midland Railway, are not interfered with.

A CEYLON CRICKET TEAM FOR BOMBAY.

MR. GEORGE VANDERSPAR, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, is endeavouring with commendable energy to get up a Ceylon team to visit Bombay this next Christmas, and we sincerely hope he will be successful in his efforts to obtain an eleven thoroughly representative of the island. Ceylon may take credit for having done more to promote the popularity of the game in the East than any other dependency of the British Crown, the three presidencies of India not excepted. Teams from Ceylon have visited Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and even Agra, whilst only last year we despatched an eleven to Singapore. That Indian teams find it almost impossible to get away on a visit to Ceylon is to be regretted, but as this is so, there is nothing for it but for us to send a team again to Bombay. Nothing is yet settled in the matter, but our team may be sure of a welcome from cricketers wherever it goes. Most probably two matches will be played in Bombay if the preliminary negociations lead to the tour being decided on—one against the Gymkhana, and another against the Parsees.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A MATCH was fired between members of the above club on Monday on the Bandora rifle range. Conditions 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards:—

Names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R....	30	28	30	88
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R...	25	32	25	82
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P Ry Vol...	33	27	21	81
Lce-Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry V.	26	31	20	77
Lieut T M English, B V R	26	29	21	76
Corpl J W Gordon, B V R.....	25	21	18	69
Gunner A Bond, B V A	17	22	20	59
Totals.....	182	195	155	532
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	35	29	26	90
Lieut F W English, B V R	28	25	25	78
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vol...	25	29	23	77
Sergt-Inst J Furgusson, B B & C I Ry Vol	31	24	19	74
Vol E W Pyrke, B V R.....	36	27	19	72
Sergt-Inst J Dollin, B V R.....	21	12	24	57
Gunner A Hind, B V A	25	14	16	55
Totals.....	191	160	152	503

Lieut. A. M. English's team won by 29 points.

THE KHOJA STREET JEWEL ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Greyhurst brought up on remand, and charged Kala Kanjee, Rama Samla, and Laxman Gamla, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first with the theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 7,400 from the house of Laljee Ruttonsey, pearl merchant, Khoja Street, and the second and third with receiving and retaining the stolen property. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the second and third accused. It appeared from the evidence that about three months ago the complainant went to his native town, Petlad, leaving his room which he locked in charge of his newhew, Velajee Waljee, who lived in the same house, though on a different floor. The accused, who also lived on the first floor of the same house as the complainant, and who it appeared knew where the complainant kept the ornaments, taking advantage of his absence, entered his room and breaking open a cup-board, stole its contents and absconded to Bhimdi, where he was arrested on the 10th ultimo, by the Kalian Police on suspicion, when property valued at Rs. 4,300 was found in his possession. The accused on being questioned as to how he became possessed of the ornaments, admitted having stolen them. He was, subsequently, by the order of the Magistrate at Kalian, brought to Bombay and handed over to Inspector Greyhurst, who took him to the complainant's nephew Velajee Waljee, who on searching his uncle's premises, discovered that the cupboard had been broken open, and its contents stolen. Mr. Greyhurst then searched the accused's room where he found a portion of the stolen ornaments valued at Rs. 125. On further inquiry Inspector Greyhurst traced three gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,200 to second and third accused, who are goldsmiths. One of the ornaments was melted down and it was also found in a safe in their shop. A portion of the property valued at Rs. 75 was recovered from a Marwaree's shop, with whom the accused had pledged it. The accused then made a confession before the police officer saying that he had effected an entrance into the complainant's room by making a whole in the central part of a large beam in his room, which he had afterwards filled up. After hearing the evidence of the witnesses, his Worship framed a charges against the first accused and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, which commence to-morrow. The second and third accused were discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1890-91, was issued yesterday ;—

The year has closed it appears with a deficit of Rs. 48,889 instead of a surplus of Rs. 19,025 as estimated, and had there not been a large saving in expenditure the result would have been still more unsatisfactory, as the revenue, owing chiefly to the depression in the grain trade, was Rs. 1,55,868 less than the sum expected. The deficit will be met by having recourse to the Revenue Reserve Fund accumulated by the trustees against any such temporary falling off in the revenue. The fund now stands at Rs. 16,04,205 and is invested as follows :—Government 4 per cent. Paper in stock notes of the nominal value of Rs. 863,800 ; Port Trust 4 per cent. Securities in stock notes of the nominal value of Rs. 21,700 ; Port Trust 4 per cent. Debentures, 1883 and 1885 issues, nominal value of Rs. 5,05,005 ; and Port Trust 5 per cent. Debentures, 1887 issue nominal value of Rs. 2,13,700.

The withdrawal of the amount of the deficit will reduce the reserve to about Rs. 15,55,316.

The capital debt due to Government has, in the course of the year, been reduced by the sum of Rs. 1,01,520, of which Rs. 86,886 was the unexpended balance of one lakh of rupees that the trustees are under obligation to Government to set aside in each year for the reduction of capital debt, or construction of new works chargeable to capital. The remainder is made up of the sale-proceeds of plant, &c., (Rs. 7,017), and the value of land and sidings at Colaba (Rs. 7,617) made over to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the extension of their station at that place. These payments, according to the agreement come to between Government and the trustees, were applied one half to the reduction of interest-bearing and one half to the non-interest-bearing debt, with the exception of Rs. 528 included in the sum of Rs. 7,017, which was the amount of interest accrued pending adjustment of the value of land at Colaba, transferred to Government for Defence Works, and was therefore, at the suggestion of the Accountant-General, credited solely to interest-bearing debt. The capital interest-bearing debt due at 31st March, after making these deductions, stood at Rs. 3,54,83,133, and non-interest-bearing debt at Rs. 5,75,226. In the past year the usual provision of one lakh of rupees was made and against it Rs. 30,364 only have been expended on new works, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,636 which in like manner will be applied to the reduction of capital debt. Reference was made in last year's report to the amount of compensation payable to the trustees on account of part of their property at Custom House Bunder required by Government for the construction of a Wet Basin in connection with their dockyard. The committee appointed by Government to consider the claim awarded the trust the sum of Rs. 1,56,785, but Government having disputed the trustees' right to some portion of their claim, it was arranged in November last that the question in dispute should be submitted to arbitration. It was hoped that the matter would have been settled and the amount of the award paid to Government before the end of the financial year in further reduction of the capital debt, but the trustees have only now received a Resolution of Government stating that in the opinion of the Hon'ble Advocate-General and Government Solicitor, there is no case for arbitration, there being no doubt that the trustees have a right over the whole area under discussion, and sanctioning the payment of the full sum of Rs. 1,56,785. The Bunder having been closed to traffic and made available for the prosecution of the work from 8th December 1890, it is expected that interest will be allowed from that date. The income and expenditure of the trust for the past three years compare as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income.....	44,17,605	41,97,748	43,00,761
Expenditure.	41,45,434	42,83,282	43,49,650
	Surplus 2,62,171	Deficit 85,536	Deficit 48,889

VESSELS ENTERING PORT.

The number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years (excluding Government vessels, vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing boats, and boats under 10 tons) has been 1232 with a total tonnage of 2,140,544. The large increase last year in the number and tonnage of square-rigged steam vessels is most noticable, and it may be added are the highest on record, but sailing vessels are fast disappearing. A decrease in the tonnage of native craft is shown and accounted for by the larger use now made of steamers in the coasting trade, and by the small importation of building material, such as bricks, tiles, and chunam, which are brought by native craft from the small ports about Bombay.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of piece-goods show an increase of 17,635 bales as compared with 1889-90 and of 1,062 as compared with the average of the previous five years. The exports, although not as high as in 1887-88, were nevertheless in excess of the average and show an increase as compared with 1889-90 of 10,565 bales. The bulk of the export trade in piece-goods is carried in country craft and steamers that continue to load in the stream ;

pounded payment to be made by the trust to the Municipality on account of Municipal taxes for the second term of five years commencing with the official year 1889-90. The sums proposed by the Commissioner were Rs. 1,73,747 at 8½ per cent. for 1889-90 and Rs. 1,77,828 at 8½ per cent. for 1890-91; but following the principles of calculations laid down by Government when the compounded payment for the past term of five years was determined, it was made out that the sums payable by the trust were Rs. 1,53,126 and Rs. 1,57,422, respectively, and these sums were accordingly named to the Municipal Commissioner, whose reply is awaited. In the meantime the trustees have, subject to adjustment when the exact amount is settled, paid at the old rate. The trustees undertake on behalf of the Municipality the levy of town duties both at their bunders and docks, receiving therefore a commission at the rate of 3 per cent. The amount collected was as follows:—Rs. 14,07,392. The increase in the amount of duty collected during 1890-91 was for the most part due to the larger importation of sugar and to the duty on the article having in April 1890 been raised from Re. 0-7-0 to Re. 0-8-0 per cwt. The transfer to the docks of the bulk of the sugar trade and of the imports of rice from Burma accounts for the increase in the proportion of duty collected at the docks.

MAINTENANCE OF LIFE-BOATS.

The trustees have for years maintained two life-boats in connection with the port, one at Pilot Bunder which is manned by the crews of other vessels in the service, and the other on the Island of Kennery for which a European Officer and a crew of native fishermen were entertained in the S.-W. monsoon. The latter was rarely employed on its legitimate work of assisting vessels in distress, and it has long been a question whether a life-boat at this place was a necessity. The only use made of it for years was to convey stores and reliefs to and from the Light House, and telegraphic communication having been established between the Island and the main land, so that assistance can now readily be rendered from the port, the trustees determined to discontinue its maintenance and the boat which was very old having been condemned was sold last year. The annual outlay on it of about Rs. 2,300 therefore disappears from the statement of expenditure. The Pilot Bunder life-boat called the "Prongs" has been retained and was last year thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 805. Some inconvenience has been felt for years for want of a suitable boat for use as a tender to the light houses, light vessel, &c. An old craft called the "Dolphin" was used for this work but she was not suitable and in the S. W. monsoon not a safe boat to send to sea. A special boat named "Blue Bell" was therefore constructed in the trust workshop at a total cost of Rs. 6,980.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure under revenue compares thus with that of the previous year:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
General Charges	1,64,144	1,63,073
Bunder Properties	4,37,626	4,16,670
Prince's and Victoria Docks	11,00,315	11,29,767
Merewether Dry Dock	....	2,303
Rents	1,42,117	1,42,014
Interest	19,91,126	20,43,210
Port Department	1,57,997	1,59,012
Pilotage Department	1,56,877	1,61,331
Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus	1,00,000	1,00,000
Works met from Depreciation Account	51,45)	47,229
Total.. Rs.	44,83,282	43,49,650

CAPITAL.

The estimated cost of Victoria Dock was 94 lakhs. The total expended to 31st March last was Rs. 87,83,553, of which Rs. 1,86,226 is discount owing to the loans being put out under par and Rs. 2,82,159 is interest during construction. But the trustees have not considered it advisable to provide at once the full complement of sheds, cranes and other equipment, and these are being added from time to time as they are called for by an increased demand. In the current year's budget provision is made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,80,635, and other works have still to be carried out before the dock can be said to be complete. The greater part of the expenditure incurred last year was in removing rock from the channel (Rs. 64,873) and in dredging below 57' on T. H. D. (Rs. 30,863). With regard to the latter it may be mentioned that when a channel to Prince's Dock alone had to be maintained a depth of 57' on T. H. D. was sufficient as the sill of the entrance of Prince's Dock is at a level of 53' T. H. D.; but on the opening of Victoria Dock the sill of which is at 56' T.H.D. it became necessary in order to get the benefit of the deeper entrance to make a corresponding increase in the depth of the channel. The prime cost of dredging the additional two feet is a capital charge, and was estimated to cost Rs. 99,500. In 1889-90 the sum of Rs. 68,000 was expended on this work and the expenditure of Rs. 30,863 above referred to completes it. No remarks are required in respect of the other items of expenditure as they are explained in the accounts. The total amount spent on the Victoria Dock capital account in 1890-91 (included in the sum of Rs. 87,83,553 mentioned in par. 68) was Rs. 1,24,444 which was met by the balance of Rs. 36,179 brought forward from 1889-90 and by advance from Government of one lakh of rupees at par, so that there remained on hand on this account on 31st March last the sum of Rs. 11,735. The dry dock to which the trustees have been pleased to give the name of "Merewether Dry Dock" was completed during the year, and on the 3rd March was opened with some ceremony by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris in the presence of a large assembly. The work was commenced on the 21st February 1889, and has therefore taken only two years to complete. The dock has an extreme length of 557 5-6 feet, a breadth at the entrance of 65½ feet, and a depth on the blocks at H. W. Ex. Spring tides of 28 feet 4 inches at H. W. O. S. tides of 26 feet 2 inches and an extra foot can be gained by taking out the middle wedge. It is intended principally for the cleaning and painting of vessels and the execution of very slight repairs, and its use for heavy repairs necessitating long occupation of the dock, will only be given in special circumstances.

NEW WORKS.

The expenditure recorded under the head of "New Works" amount to Rs. 8,65,281—Rs. 5,22,313 on account of miscellaneous receipts—Rs. 342,963; and a full description of the various works, upon which this sum has been spent will be found in the Engineer's report appended. Of these works the following are the chief:—(a) The new traffic offices were completed except the Clock Tower on the 20th June 1890, and the establishments of the Traffic Manager and Docks Superintendent were immediately shifted into them. The Clock Tower was completed in December and the Clock and Time Ball later on in the year. The Clock is in electrical communication with the Observatory at Colaba Point and the Ball is now dropped daily at noon. The estimated cost was Rs. 2,71,986, but various improvements were suggested during construction which added to the cost, and the actual expenditure is Rs. 3,09,702. (b) The Administrative Offices on Ballard Road were at the end of the year approaching completion and are expected to be ready for occupation by November next. The estimate is Rs. 4,33,006 and the expenditure to March was Rs. 3,49,413. (c) Certain roads on the north side of Carnac Bridge were completed in accordance with the requirements of the Municipality and after the close of the year were taken over by the Municipal Commissioner under the provisions of Section 37 of the Port Trust Act, 1870. The expenditure was Rs. 18,561 against an estimate of Rs. 19,194.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MORLAND.

Regarding the death of Captain Sir Henry Morland, I.M., which took place on the 28th July, and the Board have recorded the following Resolution:—"The trustees put on record their deep sense of the very heavy loss they have suffered by the death of their late Port Officer, Captain Sir Henry Morland, and their heartfelt sympathy with his family in their bereavement."

Mr. Graham R. Lynn, who was employed for 6½ years as Assistant Engineer in connection with the construction of Victoria Dock and afterwards of the Dry Dock, left the service on the 20th March 1891 on the completion of the latter work, and the Engineer in his report records his appreciation of Mr. Lynn's services. As in former years the thanks of the trustees are due to their officers and servants for the zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed.

THE late Sir Francis Hewett having expressed a desire that part of the collection of the water-colour drawings which he had formed should find a home in the galleries of the South Kensington Museum, to which he had been a constant visitor, his only surviving children, Miss Prescott Hewett and Mrs. Hallett, have now given effect to his wishes by offering a selection of fifty of the best and most representative works by various artists—several of whom are at present unrepresented in the historical collection at South Kensington—with one of Sir Prescott's own drawings, to the Lord President of the Council, by whom, as ex-officio trustee they have been accepted. The terms of the deed of gift are much the same as those under which the late Mr. Sheepshank's gave his celebrated gallery of pictures to found a national gallery of British Art at South Kensington in connection with the Museum and School of Art.

INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF INDIA.

In the Engineering Section on Friday, August 14, Surgeon Major Robert Pringle, M. D. Edin., late Sanitary Department, H. M. Bengal Army, read a paper on the water-supply of India. He drew particular attention to the vast importance now attached to it, and instanced the cases of the water-supply of Glasgow and Liverpool, the former completed and the latter approaching completion. He pointed out that the vast outlay in capital was practically unthought of when the object aimed at was an ample supply of good water for an increasingly populous city, and remarked that if this was necessary for the wants of this country, how much more was it so for India, with its practically total abstaining population, proverbially indifferent to the purity of water, like their sacred cows who seem never to be particular on this point, and drink water from filthy ponds. Dr. Pringle admitted that the water-supply of the larger cities in India was now receiving considerable attention, but the population of India, he remarked, did not live in the cities—quite 90 per cent. were to be found in the villages. The part of India to which these observations chiefly referred was the Bengal Presidency, in which he had spent thirty years, of which eight years were in Lower Bengal, and twenty-two in the North-West Provinces, the latter in the upper portions of the Mesopotamia of the Ganges and Jumna. For twenty years, from 1864, Dr. Pringle was the sanitary officer of this large and densely-populated district, containing upwards of ten millions, crowded together to the extent of 500 to the square mile, and it was here that the practical experience of Dr. Pringle on this subject was acquired, as for twenty years continuously he marched up and down this district, which contained large cities like Agra, Meerut, Multra, Saharanpur, etc., and the hill sanataria of Landour and Chuckrata in the Himalayas. In this district also are the sacred shrines of Multra, Bindraban, etc., and places of pilgrimage on the sacred Ganges and Jumna, from Hurdwar to Allahabad on the former, and Kalsi (where the Jumna leaves the Himalayas) to the union of the latter with the former at "Pryas," or Allahabad. This district further is one of the highways of India, and through it hundreds of thousands pass and repass on their way to the Punjab from Bengal and Southern India. The water-supply for a migratory population like this, greatly given to pilgrimages, was therefore a matter of the highest importance, not only to the wayfarers themselves, but also to the resident population of the districts through which they passed, and yet, it is here the water-supply, not only on the roadside, but all along the line of railway, is as unsatisfactory as it could well be, and this not owing to the absence of water or wells, but to the insanitary condition in which they are kept, due to the utter absence of any proper supervision over this first necessary of health.

The water-supply of the plains of India was discussed under three heads (that from artesian wells being still under trial), viz.: Well, River, and Tank or Pond Water. Well Water.—This seems to be the source of the drinking water-supply, of nine-tenths of the population of India, and the quality varies with the construction of the well. The faultless masonry tube of the ideal well supplies different water to the well, which is little better than a hole in the ground, the sides of which are often the home of pigeons and other birds, while at the foot of this well, if such it can be called, is a deep layer of leaf mould, through which the water is forced by the spring level. The position of these village wells was often as faulty as their construction, and what with overhanging trees, whose leaves drop into the well, and whose roots lead the surface drainage almost unchanged into it, with an absence of parapets, these water-holes are converted, especially in the rains, practically into cesspools, and outbreaks of disease, called cholera, are unfrequently due to this horrid polution of the drinking water-supply. If this is a description of a village well, it differs little as regards the impurities in it, with the exception of the masonry tube, from the general run of wells in India, and the indifference with which even the upper class of natives view this impure condition of their drinking water-supply is almost incredible, while the shadow of a stranger passing over the cooking place of the Brahmin defiles it! As regards the roadside and encampment wells, many of them, though very well constructed, contain, from the absence of daily withdrawal of sufficient to keep it pure, water quite unfit for drinking purposes, while leaves and leaf-mould fill up the measure of impurity, and many a case of typhoid fever, the origin of an epidemic in a cantonment, was, without doubt, due, on the line of march, to the impure water of these wells. In the matter of the railway station wells, anyone who stood for a little time at the well would see enough in a few minutes to explain how it is that the increase of railway communication over India has been the means of spreading epidemics with a rapidity and fatality unknown before. With our present knowledge of how little is necessary in this country to start an outbreak of typhoid fever, when the water-supply has been rendered impure by only a single case of this disease, it is a most hazardous proceeding to use river-water in India for a drinking water supply, and nothing would induce me to use it for this purpose without boiling it first."

Tank or pond water.—This was open to even more objections than the river water, as it was practically unchanged water, and though there were said to be water plants which were credited with purifying this water, for his part, he would prefer 212 Fahr, if he had to drink such water. In some parts of India, where during the rain it was difficult to keep the well water free from impurities, there was a plan of collecting rain-water for drinking, which, if simple, was very effective. It consisted in collecting the rainfall on a large cotton sheet, tied up at the four corners to four feet high poles, in which a stone in the centre made the water gravitate here, and pass into a clean jar below from which it was emptied into large jars specially made for storage and kept in a cool place.

The remedies for the unsatisfactory condition of the water-supply generally, as just given, were simple, cheap, and effective, and consisted in the cleaning, emptying, and supervising of these wells. The first by a bull's dredger, the second by using the wells, generally where necessary, for irrigation, and the third by registration of all public wells containing good water, and closing of those in which the water could not be kept good, covering railway wells and putting a pump on them, or filling a tank when raising the water for the engines, and attaching two taps to this tank, one for Hindu, the other for Mahomedans. But it was to this leaf-mould at the foot of wells to which the greatest importance must be attached, where there is such an awful death-rate from fever. Without entering into the details, which Dr. Pringle did most carefully, his views may be summed up in saying that he thought it as possible to drink the malarial poison from the water in these wells, forced through this leaf-mould, the home, no doubt, of the malarial germ, as it was to inhale it from the air, and he stated, as the result of inquiry, that a Bull's dredger, such as he described as being incomparably the best, cheapest, and most efficient method of cleaning these wells, would cost in India complete, with derrick windlass, and one hundred feet of chain, suitable for conveyance in a cart and capable of erection in fifteen minutes, one hundred and eighty rupees. This should be used regularly for a group of public wells, and one, at least, should be in use in all large military cantonments and large native cities. In short, he seemed to view this impurity in these wells as the most serious, and yet the most easily removed. Everything recorded or suggested in his paper would be found in his annual reports for the twenty years from 1864, and paid the following tribute to the value of total abstinence in the Army, and the favouring circumstances which now, thanks to Sir Frederick Roberts, the present Commander-in-Chief, surround this great measure for improving the moral, social, and physical condition of the British soldier in India. Dr. Pringle stated that the credit which the Sanitary Department in India claimed for the increased value of the British soldier's life in India was, as regards the water-supply, not due to them in the very least, which he stated in the following telling words: "Take, for instance, the sanitary condition of the first circle (Dr. Pringle's for twenty years) as regards the work of the strictly Sanitary Department, it was worse in 1884 than it was in 1864, as I am prepared to prove, for the defects of 1864 were allowed to go on unheeded and unremedied till 1884, when a widespread epidemic of typhoid fever was the penalty of years of the gravest violation of the first principles of sanitation in the matter of the water-supply." It was moral, not physical, sanitation which had effected such changes and improvements in India.

Mr. Maignon spoke on the importance of filtration and the boiling of water. Water boiled for five minutes will become putrid in three days, water boiled for fifteen minutes will become putrid in one day. He explained that the spores in the water are incubated by the heat. Mons. Maignen then alluded to experiments which were being carried on in Paris, which he was not permitted to disclose, and hinted that the future purification of water will be by chemical means.

Dr. Simpson said the last speaker had laid great stress on the purification of water by filtration, but Dr. Simpson took different views, and considered that the supply should be taken from a pure source, and then elaborate filtration would not be required. He instanced the water-supply of Calcutta. The water-supply was changed in 1860; and five years previous the deaths from cholera had been 21,000, the next five years there were only 5,000. During the next five years the supply was altered from a constant to an intermittent supply, the deaths rose to 7,000; the conditions remaining the same, the deaths rose to 9,000 during the next five years. A better supply was then given, with the result that during the last five years the deaths from cholera have been 5,000.

Mr. Binnie said they were all indebted to Dr. Pringle and to Dr. Simpson for their valuable remarks.

Surgeon-Major Pringle and Mons. Kummel replied.

Sir John Coode said that the time had now arrived to close the work of the sections, and wished to express his thanks to the gentlemen who had come forward to read papers, and also to Mr. Meddleton for his valuable services.

ENTERIC FEVER IN CAMPAIGNS.

Dr. A. M. Davies, of the Army Medical Staff, read a paper in Section VIII Naval and Military Hygiene on "Enteric Fever in Campaigns: Its Prevalence and Causation."

The great prevalence of enteric fever amongst armies in the field, he said, was shown by reference to the experience of the campaigns in Africa, Afghanistan, Egypt, Burmah, the United States, and Tunis. The Chief features presented by outbreaks under the conditions of camp life were mentioned. Malarial, pythogenic, and specific causes were discussed, and the pythogenic theory was considered, with reference to the probable bacterial origin of the disease. Dr. Davies concluded that the enteric fever of campaigns is of pythogenic origin, due to a specific bacterial parasite, which parasite need not necessarily be derived from a pre-existing case, but may have developed its specific characters and disease-producing properties by a process of evolution under favouring conditions.

This paper was followed by a paper by Dr. Edward Squire, M. D., on "Camp Fevers: Their Origin and Spread."

PREVENTION OF FEVER IN INDIA.

In the Preventive Medicine Section, a paper on "The Prevention of Fever in India" was read by Surgeon General Sir William Moore. The prevention of fever depended, he said, much more on strengthening the *vis medicatrix naturæ* than on any other measure. Every energy should be applied to the progress of general sanitation, to the diffusion of a knowledge of personal hygiene, and to the dissipation of the ignorance, fatalism, and caste prejudices of the majority of the natives of India, now so opposed to public health. Although Government could and did insist on a large amount of outside sanitation, the State could not interfere directly in the ordinary internal daily life of the people. He had not time to describe the lamentable unsanitary interior of a native house, nor to dilate on the habits of the people; but he was sure that, with material and moral progress, there would be sanitary progress, and with sanitary progress fevers would diminish. Whether Indian fevers were due to paludal or telluric emanations or to chill, or to both, all directions in their prevention tended to increase dryness of the climate, and thus lessen the sources of chill; or by clothing, nourishing food, avoidance of fatigue, and quinine, to prevent their operation.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In section IX State Hygiene, a paper on "The Work of the National Indian Association, especially in regard to Sanitary Matters," was contributed by Surgeon-General Francis. He insisted that no real hygienic progress would take place in India until the women of India could be educated in the rudiments of health, and he spoke in the highest terms of the Countess of Dufferin's scheme. He advocated the capture of serpents' eggs, for a cobra lays 15 or 20 at a time, and but a little good was accomplished by capturing the snakes themselves. Nineteen thousand people were destroyed annually in India by snakes. Unfortunately, the religion and prejudices of the natives often came into collision with elementary hygienic principles, and thus offered considerable opposition to progress.

THE HYGIENIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION OF INDIA.

Mr. Ghole in his paper read by Sir W. Wedderburn said:—

"The water from the smaller rivers is generally unwholesome. It contains impurities of various kinds, due chiefly to the impurities of the surface. The supply from the larger rivers, which have sandy beds or rocky banks, is pretty pure in the fair weather; but the streams and rivers with muddy banks and beds, and those others which run through jungles and receive large quantities of decayed leafage, are often fruitful sources of all manner of disorders and diseases. Their water contains large quantities of suspended matter, chiefly vegetable, hence the use of this water for drinking and cooking purposes causes fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, thin diseases, calculi, &c. Intestinal worms, guinea-worms, &c., result generally from the use of pond, kank, and well water. The water of natural ponds and tanks is generally unhealthy owing to the large quantities of vegetable and animal and other suface impurities which flow into them. The water from embanked rivers and streams is also impured from surface impurities, but when it is carried a long way off in canals, and exposed to the air and sun, it becomes comparatively purified owing to the deposition of the suspended matter by gravity and friction along its course. In India many large towns, cities, and villages are mostly situated along the banks of rivers and rivulets. The sewage and other impurities from the habitations, ashes of cremated dead bodies, animal refuse and trade refuse are allowed to flow into these rivers, and the people use the same water for their domestic and other purposes. In some places, the towns and villages are situated on the banks of tanks and ponded streams. This is especially the case in Central India and Malwa. In these places, all manner of impurities from the inhabited areas are allowed to flow into these tanks. The animals are watered therein, persons bathe in them, clothing is washed there, and this water, so polluted, is freely drunk by the people. Persons obey calls of nature in the immediate vicinity of these rivers and tanks. In some holy places, such as Benares, Pandhurpur, Alandi, and others, the river water is rendered most filthy by a large concourse of people visiting these places at stated periods during the year, and large numbers of pilgrims fall an easy prey to cholera. All the fairs, called Jatras, which are periodically held in several holy places during each year, give rise to epidemics from the fouling and scarcity of the water-supply. The water from the tanks, protected with parapet walls and without steps to descend, is generally pure. These remarks, it is hoped, will suffice to give the Congress some general idea of the impurities of the Indian water-supply. Lately, large cities, such as Bombay, Kurrachee, Poona, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Agra, Calcutta, and Madras, have been supplied with pure and filtered water brought from some distance and delivered through pipes; but such instances are again the exceptions and not the rule. There is thus a paramount necessity for providing an ample and pure supply of water all over India. Light and air are purposely excluded from the houses in the majority of cases. The cultivators and other working people enjoy the full benefit of fresh air during the day, but in their houses they have to breathe and rebreathe this foul air all through the night. This fouled air gives rise to coughs and consumption. When women are confined they are shut up in rooms almost hermetically sealed; they breathe and rebreathe the limited and confined air for months together; the air is further vitiated by a lamp being kept up in the room, burning day and night. Owing to these habits, many a woman falls prey to pulmonary consumption without any hereditary taint. When a person is sick, he is generally confined in a room well closed up, so as not to admit any air. Many cases of fever thus become aggravated and end fatally. So the free ventilation of houses and huts is very defective in India. Not is the street ventilation any better. The streets and alleys are generally narrow and crooked. The rows of houses are built without any aim to secure thorough ventilation. In large towns, the houses are mostly built close to one another without any interspace for ventilation and light between them. The street ventilation is thus almost as bad as the inside house ventilation. The people of this country in their ignorance deprive themselves of the 'lung food' so necessary to health, and thus shorten their lives and lose many working days by illness. In the matter of food, also, the people of India are very badly off, owing to general poverty brought on by various causes; they have generally to pass their days on scanty fare. The frequent recurrence of famine, due mostly to scanty or irregular rain or no rain, has brought about a great deterioration in the physique of the people, besides causing immense mortality in the years when famine prevails. The people live chiefly on grains and vegetables. Animal food is used by some people, but sparingly, as they cannot afford to have it daily. The staple food in some parts of the country, such as the North-West Provinces and Central India, is wheat; in the Deccan, it is bajree and jowaree, and on the sea coast, rice, milk and ghee, which were abundant and cheap before, and were largely consumed by the people, have now become dear and scarce owing to the dearness of the fodder and want of sufficient grazing-lands for the cattle. The restrictions put of late on the grazing areas have a very injurious effect on the health of the cattle and have still further stinted the supply of milk and ghee, which once formed a principal part of the dietary of the people. The poor people continue generally in a state of half nudity. Even the cultivating and labouring classes are very scantily clothed. One blanket, a covering for the head, and a strip of cloth about the loins constitute too often the only clothing of the male population; while a long cloth, called *saree*, and a covering round the chest, called *cholee*, constitute the dress of females. As for bedding, the blanket, which you generally see the cultivator carrying about him, is his 'all-in-all.' He uses one half of it as his bed and the other half covers him at night. He uses it as his hooded cloak during the rains and as a covering against the biting winds in winter. When he goes to the market he uses it as his corn bag; and on great occasions, and if a great man comes to his hut, he spreads it on the floor in lieu of a carpet. The female cultivator does not fare better than her husband. Her *saree* generally serves as her only covering at night, if she happens to have no ragged blanket to use as a bed. The poor children go about as naked as when they were born, and very rarely get any clothing. They are generally half-starved and they rarely have a strong and healthy look."

Mr. Dhuraudhar gave a most disgusting, though truthful, account of the habits of the natives inhabiting villages, and advocated the municipalities of India being allowed to borrow money on the guarantee of the Government so as to enable them to effect necessary sanitary reforms.

Sir Douglas Galton said that three papers, written by native gentlemen who were intimately acquainted with the habits of the Indian villagers, gave most interesting information to the meeting.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., delegate of the Bhavnagar State, then read an interesting and practical paper by Mr. J. N. Unvala, Principal, Semaldas College, Bhavnagar. A paper by Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, Superintendent of the Health Department, Bhavnagar, did not arrive in time to be read.

The concluding paper was by Dr. Solomon Fernando, the Singalese delegate from the Government of Ceylon and the Ceylon Medical College.

The Chairman said that he was only expressing the feelings of those present when he thanked the gentlemen who had read the very interesting and important papers which they had listened to, especially those that had emanated from native sources, which had been read by Sir W. Wedderburn. He asked the meeting to return thanks to a number of native gentlemen of high position who had assisted the congress to a very great extent, and who were always foremost in all good works connected with their country. Their names were:—the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Owen Burne moved, and Sir C. Lawson seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried amid loud applause.

The Chairman having briefly responded.

The proceedings terminated.

THE FINAL MEETING OF THE CONGRESS.

At the concluding meeting of the Congress held on Monday, the 17th, the Chairman (Sir Douglas Galton) in the course of his observations said:—"Independently of the increased number of sections it was found necessary to give two afternoons to the discussion of questions connected with the sanitations of our Indian Empire, which for the first time in the history of these Congresses was represented by a large number of delegates. The native princes of India evinced deep sympathy with the Congress and I trust that the interest which has been evoked in its object may lead to beneficial results in that great country." He added:—"The success which we have had is mainly due to our Secretary, General (Dr. Poore), our Foreign Secretary (Dr. Corfield), and as far as India is concerned to the energy of Mr. S. Digby. The excellence of the social arrangements is entirely due to the organizing power and tact of the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Mr. Malcolm Morris. But you will have an opportunity of thanking the Executive before the end of the meeting."

Sir Owen Burne moved the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of the Congress be tendered to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy of India for the interest which they have manifested in the Congress, and to their Highnesses the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, G.C.S.I., the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Jeypore, G.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E." (Hear, hear.)

Surgeon-General Cornish seconded.

Dr. Simpson in supporting the resolution said:—"In the absence of Mr. Bhownuggree I have the honour of thanking the members of the Executive, and especially Mr. S. Digby, for the hearty reception which has been accorded to the Indian delegates. Mr. Digby has been indefatigable in his labour, and I am sure it must be a source of satisfaction to him to know that we have benefited much by our visit. The delegates have heard, discussed, and have seen many things that are entirely new to them; they have learned the wide range included in the term sanitary science and they have also learned what the application of the principles of sanitary science has done and can do for the amelioration of those conditions of ill-health which up to recent years have been considered inevitable and unpreventable. The Congress has also been the means of showing that sanitary ideas are gaining ground in India, and that an interest is being aroused in the subjects. At former Congresses the Government were accustomed to send a few accredited delegates, but at this one there have been present representatives from various Native States, from Corporations, from Universites, from Chambers of Commerce, and from different associations. The Indian Medical Service in India, like the army Surgeons at home, have been the pioneers in sanitary measures, and this awakening must be indeed a source of great gratification to them, as it is to myself, who have at times felt much disheartened and have occasionally been inclined to think that efforts in the cause of sanitation were fruitless and in vain. This seems, however, to have magically changed, and I looked forward to our next International Congress with the feeling that India will take a prominent share in its proceedings. No country in the world presents such an array of formidable and preventable diseases to be battled against as India. These diseases, however, need to be studied, and to my mind it is on the scientific spirit and enthusiasm fostered and kindled in the young men of India, who attend the future meetings of the Congress, that we must rely for the investigation and handling of these diseases and in time, perhaps, when the East has learnt from the West in the application of sanitary science, the East may teach some new things to the West. The fact that the Queen-Empress has taken such an interest in the Congress and in its Indian delegates will have an immense influence on the Indian people. That the Empress, whom they look up to with so much reverence, should be interested in their health, is sufficient for them also to take an interest in the matter. I may add in conclusion that I should not have been present here today as a delegate had not the Prince of Wales been President of the Congress. This fact alone helped to turn the scale as to whether a delegate should be sent or not.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.

MR. RICHARD DAVIES, in charge of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Fort establishment, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, and filed an information against Duncan Ross, who has been apprehended for impersonating Mr. J. M. Campbell, charging him with attempting to cheat the firm under section 416 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant in his information stated that a coolie handed him an order for a dozen bottles of Exshaw's No. 1 brandy, valued at Rs. 44 on the afternoon of the 4th instant. The order purported to be from Colonel Forjett, of the Marine Battalion; but on reading it the complainant's suspicions were immediately aroused, as he was acquainted with Colonel Forjett's handwriting, and he immediately went and saw the gentleman who disowned the order. Complainant called in the police and detained the coolie till their arrival. From enquiries made and information received Mr. Davies had reason to believe that Duncan Ross was the writer and sender of the aforesaid order. The magistrate granted a summons against the accused and the case will be heard in conjunction with the other charge, impending against him on Saturday, the 12th instant.

In the course of the afternoon yesterday, Mr. John Bristed, Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., laid an information before the same Magistrate against Duncan Ross, charging the latter with forgery, and secondly with forgery for the purpose of cheating under sections 463 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code and prayed for a summons. The contents of the information related to the prisoner impersonating Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, the circumstances of which have already appeared. The Magistrate granted the necessary process and adjourned the case till the 12th instant.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton president occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmoo Singh, Colonel G. L. O. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtula Khairaz, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H Wilson.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING ENGINES.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution dated 12th August last the Commissioner be authorised to take the following steps:—(I) to purchase from Messrs. Simpson and Co., four of Worthington's 15 million gallon pumps and steam engines required for the future working of the Love Grove sewage pumping station, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,38,359 for the pumps and engines, plus Rs. 31,350, for the cost of masonry work for the new pumps and engines, or which contingencies Rs. 4,00,000 (II)—that, pending the raising of the requisite loan, payments on account of the new pumps and engines and the erection of the same be paid for by advances, from available loan and other funds, to be adjusted on the raising of the loan: (III) that the Commissioner be further authorised (1) to dispose of the existing engines and machinery as soon as the new pumps are in working order; and (2)—to adopt, with the consent of the Standing Committee, such measures as may be considered desirable for the disposal of the Pawai water works pumps and engines as soon as the Tansa water is supplied for consumption in Bombay.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Carroll said the proposal was a very important one and the Standing Committee had not placed it before the Corporation without giving it the very best consideration. It had come before them at three of their meetings and had been most carefully considered, and in support of that statement he pointed out that as the information at their disposal as to the arrangement of the pumps which it was proposed to obtain was deemed to be not quite sufficient, the members of the Committee had put a series of questions to Messrs. Simpson and Co. whose engines it was proposed to purchase, and it was not until the receipt of Messrs. Simpson's reply which satisfied them, that they decided to submit the whole scheme to the Corporation for their consideration, and he hoped their approval. For a long time past there had been complaints about the existing pumps at Love Grove, and it was only the other day that a warm debate took place on a report referring to their condition. One of the main points in that report was that the engines had never been good pumpers; in fact their capacity did not meet the requirements of the city. Of course the extension of the city had something to do with that, but still the fact remained that the engines were not quite what it was desired they should be. Another most important point which had weighed with the Standing Committee and which he hoped would weigh equally with the Corporation was that Mr. Baldwin Latham, at the time he went so thoroughly into the question of the sewage and drainage of Bombay, referred to the present engines as being defective and stated that it would pay the Corporation to get rid of them and replace them with new ones. Speaking as an engineer with some experience in such matters, he thought it would be best for the Corporation if they were going into the work at all to do it thoroughly and once for all. The expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs might at first appear to be a serious matter, but the aspect of the case changed very materially when they took into consideration the increasing population of Bombay, the increasing requirements of the city, and the increasing growth of the Municipal revenue, while further they had to remember the advantages which would accrue from having the affairs at Love Grove placed on such a footing, that they need hereafter fear no failure on the pumping of the sewage of the city. It was true the present engines were not very old, but yet it must not be forgotten that they had seen eleven years' service and that they would have been twelve years in use by the time they were replaced. The engines the Corporation were recommended to obtain were similar to those already tested at Pawai with such satisfactory results; indeed it was owing to the latter working so well that the Commissioner and the Committee were induced to lay the proposals before the Corporation. As to the present accommodation for the reception of the new plant at Love Grove, Mr. Carroll pointed out that it had been thoroughly ascertained that the existing engine house would contain the four new pumps, and that the boiler house would contain the new boilers. The foundations, however, would require a certain amount of alteration, but that had been estimated for, and was included in the Rs. 4 lakhs the Corporation were asked to sanction.

Dr. Banks seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner in reply to questions asked by Dr. Blaney said the guarantee it was proposed to demand from the makers was that the engine should be capable of pumping 15 million gallons and that the consumption of coal should be 4lbs. per developed horse-power per hour. That was based on the opinion of his professional advisers and it would be superfluous to demand more.

Dr. Blaney: Who are those gentlemen?

The Commissioner: Mr. Walton is at the head of my advisers.

Dr. Blaney: I think the Corporation have a right to know this and I say it emphatically.

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed as an amendment that the further consideration of the question should be postponed until the Commissioner furnished certain information regarding Love Grove, which was asked for in a motion of which he (Mr. Wacha) had given notice.

Mr. Suntook seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner pointed out that the information Mr. Wacha was so anxious to obtain was embodied in a printed statement which had been before a committee appointed on the subject of which Mr. Wacha was a member. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha observed that the information referred to by the Commissioner was not sufficient for his requirements.

Mr. Wacha's amendment having been put to the vote and rejected by a considerable majority, the President put the original proposition in two parts, both of which were agreed to.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Colonel Wilson moved and Colonel Merewether seconded that the following be recorded.

Letter No. 10687, dated 4th August 1891, from the Commissioner replying *seriatim* to the questions put in para. 3 of the Corporation's Resolution No. 3714, dated 9th July, 1891:—

Q.—Present total daily supply from Tulsi Reservoir intermitent. A. The present total daily supply from the Malabar Hill Reservoir is 4½ million gallons.

Q.—Increased total daily supply when Tansa water is delivered; constant service. A. It will be the same when Tansa water is delivered.

Q.—Population served. A. The population at present served by the Malabar Hill Reservoir is about 180,000, and

Q.—Present rate per head. A. The quantity per head is, therefore, about 25 gallons.

Q.—Increased rate per head when Tansa water is delivered. A. The resident population supplied from the Malabar Hill Reservoir, when Tansa water is delivered, will be about 1,00,000 and the quantity per head, therefore, 45 gallons.

Q.—Capacity of new mains for daily delivery when Tansa water is delivered. A. The new Queen's Road 24 inch main will discharge at the Frere Fountain at an elevation of 220 T H D 4 millions of gallons daily.

Q

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

"A TROOPER," in a daily contemporary, brings to light a grievance which, it is to be feared, in some regiments is a real and not an imaginary one. "A Trooper" points out that if a man wishes to make a complaint he has to ask a non-commissioned officer to take him before the Captain of his battery, troop, or company, as the case may be. If it is a frivolous complaint, the non-commissioned officer gets blamed for bringing him up; so it is with great difficulty that a man is enabled to see an officer through this means. Then it often happens that, though he may give a good reason to the non-commissioned officer for seeing the Captain, when brought before him he gets so confused that the Captain will not listen to him. Non-commissioned officers naturally do not encourage complaints. Again, at the General's inspection, though the inquiry is always made if there are any complaints, it requires a good deal of courage for a man to speak out; and if he has not a very good case, he is sure to be marked down as a grumbling, discontented fellow. Some means certainly should be devised by which bona-fide complaints will have a hearing in the proper quarter, and the task of such devisal ought not to be beyond the abilities of military experts. It is surprising what judicious system will do to put a stop to military crime, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and if matters could be so arranged that legitimate complaints could be made known, it would tend greatly to remove the erroneous impression which exists in some quarters that the soldier does not always obtain justice. It is certainly not the fault of his officer if he does not; but the system by which complaints are represented may be faulty, as "A Trooper" makes out, and it might be well to refer the matter to Lord Wantage's Committee for consideration. Perhaps that representative body might be able to offer some suggestion for a modification of the system in any direction in which it may be thought to fail.

The Commander-in-Chief has just issued to the army a new Royal Warrant, sanctioned by the Queen on the 8th inst., amending the regulations as to the pay of officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, on its reorganisation from August 1. The warrant authorises the inclusion in the term "List of District Officers" of the officers of the abolished Coast Brigade, and directs that "armament pay" in the Garrison Artillery shall be—lieutenant-colonel, 5s., a day; major, 3s. 6d.; captain, 3s.; and lieutenant, 2s. The ordinary pay of captains promoted in the late Coast Brigade before the 1st inst., will be 12s. 1d. a day; captains having higher rank by brevet, 14s. 1d.; and lieutenants commissioned from the ranks since January 1, 1887, 7s. 10d. Officers appointed for position and range-finding groups will have 2s. 6d. a day in addition to ordinary and armament pay; and inspectors of ordnance machinery, if captains, 2s. 6d. additional and if lieutenants 1s. 6d. The rates of pay in addition to ordinary pay of non-commissioned officers and men appointed on special duties will be—position-finders and range-finders, 6d. a day; machinery gunners, 1s.; first-class gunners, 3d.; and siege-train specialists, 6d.

An Aldershot correspondent writes:—"General Sir Evelyn Wood is leaving here on short leave of absence. The health of the gallant General has recently been affected, partly through his great domestic loss and partly by his indomitable energy. Sir Evelyn is naturally a healthy man, and is a very early riser. He leads a most active life as commander of the Aldershot Division, and he is often alone round the regimental camps as early as the Orderly Officers of the day, thus setting an example to both Staff and regimental officers. Sir Evelyn has become very popular amongst the troops. He has abolished a great number of unnecessary sentries, made the all-round camp duties much lighter, looks well after the rations, clothing, and forage, and—like the Duke of Cambridge—may be justly called a "soldier's friend." The Sunday inspections of stables, saddlery, harness, barrack-rooms, and huts, which have for so many years been most troublesome to the troops, have been done away with here."

Among the objections urged by Mr. Majoribanks against the new magazine rifle are the following, viz:—(1) That the mainspring is weak; (2) that it cannot be easily cleaned; (3) that it would become rusty and corroded by the gases of explosion, and be certain to give way; (4) that the striker and main spring are difficult of access; (5) that the arrangements for safety are bad; (6) that the magazine consists of a flimsy platform, a flimsy spring, and a flimsy case. These were the defects observable in Mark I. Before finally issuing Mark II., it was thought desirable to submit the rifle to a new, practical, and thoroughly independent Committee. This has accordingly been done, and the Committee has reported. We have it on the authority of a correspondent that "the effect of the Committee's labours will satisfy the most exacting of critics. It may be said to have investigated every detail of the rifle, and it has done this most thoroughly. Dr. Anderson's engineering skill has been called in, and with the assistance of this able expert the whole mechanism of the weapon has been submitted to a most trying ordeal. So satisfactory is the result of the Committee's deliberations that it may safely be predicted that ere long not only will the British army possess a good service small arm, but that no nation in Europe will possess one so good. Nor will the matter end even there. Mark II. is not to be considered as perfect, but is to be submitted to further improvement as required."

In Volume VII. of "Chamber's Encyclopædia," just issued, there is a paper on the Navy, by Captain Garbett, R.N., which is a convenient digest of the history and theory of naval warfare. In regard to modern navies, Captain Garbett remarks that many of the latest French ships are more than a match for British ships of the same tonnage; that the officers and men of the German Navy are admirably trained; and that the engines of the five newest ships added to the Italian Navy are more powerful than anything of the kind we can show. Captain Garbett also deals with the subject of naval ordnance. "There is a considerable weight of opinion," he observes, "among naval officers that 12-in. guns of modern design and about 50 tons in weight would possess sufficient power for most purposes."

The Danish Navy has recently put in the line three vessels built at Copenhagen. The most important of these is the cruiser Hecla, of 1,280 tons and 3,000 horse-power, armed with two guns of 5·9 in. placed fore and aft, four quick-firing guns, and eleven torpedo-tubes. The Hjalperen is a service vessel intended for the torpedo moorings; and the Springeren which is 111 ft. 6 in. long and has two launching-tubes, is the first torpedo-boat of the first class built in Denmark.

The Fleet Paymaster of the Victoria and Albert will retire in October next, and some curiosity is expressed as to his successor, the recipient, although nominated by the Admiralty, being always selected by the Queen. Two names are mentioned in connection with the post—Mr. F. R. C. Widdon, Staff Paymaster, who recently paid off the Boadicea, and Mr. Cunyngham Scoales, Staff Paymaster of the Northampton, at Sheerness.

The vacancy among the General officers of Royal Engineers caused by the retirement of Lieutenant-General Prichard, is to be taken advantage of to carry out the first absorption in the Imperial List under the terms of the recent Royal Warrant. The next vacancy will promote Colonel Sir Charles Warren to the rank of Major-General.

MISS OLIVE SCHREINER, the South African novelist, is at present residing at Cape Town, where she mingles very freely in society and is frequently to be met at Government House. Miss Schreiner is quite a young lady, rather below the medium in height, with girlish form, dark lustrous eyes, and a profusion of brown hair. Unlike most writers, she is brilliant in conversation and will discuss without reserve the leading topics of the time. She is greatly interested in public matters, and is often present at the debates in the Cape Parliament. Although "The Story of an African Farm," the book which made her reputation—was published so far back as June, 1883, Miss Schreiner, with the exception of a few articles in the magazines, has not since appeared in print. She has, however, not been idle in the meanwhile, but has been assiduously writing, and intends shortly to come to Europe for the purpose of publishing the more matured products of her gifted and richly stored mind.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ss Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain W. Morgan, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Barque Bua Pan, 574 tons, Captain A Berndet, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a cargo of 297 tons coals.

THE British ss Straits of Magellan, 1,716 tons, Captain John Clark, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Mobile, 916 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE barque Glen Caladh, 494 tons, Captain R. Lamont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong wind and high sea.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Adams, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetjee Eduljee, and 102 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rannoch	1172	Faye	A	B I S N Co
„ Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	Finlay Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Mt. Labonan	1555	Nelson	E	W & A Graham & Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Kaveri	..	.....	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Cy of Dundee	261	Talley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2193	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
„ D. Balduino	3041	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1498	Baccarani	4	F Bozzoni
„ Rohilla	2174	Tocque	5	P & O S N Co
„ Teheran	1981	Hall	6	P & O Co
Barque Valiant	1552	Valiant	10	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Kirby Hall	1459	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 5.
	Glen Caladh (bq).	Lamont	Zanzibar, Aug 22.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Calvin (s)	Dowling	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mobile, Hardcastle, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Straits of Magellan, Clark, for Calcutta.
„ Ebro, Morgan, for Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rohilla, for China, &c.
„ City of Dundee, for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—16 boxes window glass, R Heerjeebhoy; 150 boxes bar soap, E Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.
Clyde s—5 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 3 cases printed music, Soundy and Co; 8 packages printing papers, H Abdoolally; 2 cases camphor blocks, Chinmajee Motee.
Renown s—8 packages papers, C A Rahim Brothers.

FROM HULL.
Ebro s—50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 325 drums linseed oil, N Surufally and Co; 25 cases matches, A Currimbhoy; 286 packages earthenware, Ebram Peermahomed; 50 cases matches, E Dawood; 500 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 25 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy; 429 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 12 casks provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 400 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ebro s—10,000 bags granulated sugar, The Bombay Co; 1,000 bags soft sugar, Mooljee Hirjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—5 cases slate pencils, A Esmaljee.

FROM GENOA.
D Balduino s—5 cases marble columns, Eduljee Byramjee; 5 cases stationery, E M Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—16 bales wool, Cassum Essa and Co; 3 cases woollen carpets, Tod Durant and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 10,000 cwts jowarce, Ralli Brothers; 43 bales wool, Framji Sons and Co; 102 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 93 bales cotton droppings and 4 bales twist, B Ruttonjee and Co; 8½ cwts myrabolams, R Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.
Clyde s—6¾ cwts ivory, R Khoosall; 16 cwts moyeeteeth; N Mecance; 16 bags hides, F Rowland and Co; 22 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 131 cwts gum, Jethia Malsee; 1 bale hide, R Dhunjee; 15 cwt fennelseed, M Framjee; 50 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 8 bales skins, H T H Gunny; 16 bales skins and hides, C Jooma and Co; 240 cwts fennelseed M H Merally; 23 bales skins, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 9 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader; 30 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.
Ebro s—2,000 cwts bran, Otto Martin.

FOR AMSTERDAM
Mount Lebanon s—450 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE
LaScyne s—300 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Iran s—4,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 6,578 cwts groundnuts, 2,430 cwts rapeseed, 10,000 cwts jowarce, and 19,746 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,439 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Teheran s—22 cwts solarus, 5 bags linseed, and 10 cwts khudia khar, R E Dadachandjee; 156 cwts ooplate, M H E Elias; 76½ cwts sharkfins, M Ludha Khatao; 109 bales twist, Sorabjee N Tulati and Co; 25 bales twist; C Bamonjee and Co.
Bisagno s—200 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co 59 bales twist, Tata and Co; 10 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co; 200 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 350 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 95 cwts shark fins, A Abdoola; 100 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton M Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 60 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 350 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist; David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist; The National S and W Co.
Rohilla s—244 chests opium, The P and O Co; 12 cwts horns, C Ebram; 137½ cwts ooplate and 37½ cwts jurdaloo, Quan Lun Eaoo; 16 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—175 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 40 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co; 32 bales twist, The Union Mills Co; 25 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Rohilla s—340 bales twist and 25 bales gunny bags jute, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, The Bombay N M Co; 353 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 250 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 30 bales twist, the Jamshed M Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 160 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, The Khatow M S and W Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 23 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 70 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 209 bales twist, T M Mooljee and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 300 bales twist, and 50 bales grey T cloth, David Sassoon and Co; 187 bales grey T Cloth, and 739 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 103 bales twist, Tata and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 25 bales twist and 5 chest opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 21 chests opium, E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.
Bisagno—100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Rohilla s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Teheran s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Rohilla s—17 cwts cloves, H Assoomull.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwara s—200 bales twist, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo Vol Rifles, off leave, from England.
SEPTEMBER 7.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
SEPTEMBER 8.
Rodgers, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Dera Ismail-khan.
Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Baroda.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.
Stuart-Prince, Lieut, 13th M I, from leave, to Bangalore.
Stokes, Lieut, Bo, King's Own Regt, to join, to Ahmednaggar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 9th September, 1891.
The following drills will take place this week:—
FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
Thursday, at 5-15 p.m.—Gun drill.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th September, 1891.
1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 3383 Vol. A. J. Rowbone, "A" Company.
No. 3081 Vol. T. G. Rae, "B" Company.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock, this morning.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

Gazette, of India Simla, September 5.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days has been granted to Mr S Harvey James, B C S, Secy to the Govt of India, in the Legislative Dept.

Mr L A S Porter, B C S, Offg Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to act as Secy in that Dept during the absence on leave of Mr. S Harvey James, or until further orders.

HOME—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn H W G Macleod, M.B., Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Surgn J H T Walsh, 2nd Resident Surgn of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr Joubert, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major G Bomford, M.D., Civil Surgn of Nagpur, and Offg Secy to the Surgn-Genl and Sanitary Commission with the Govt of India, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt B Duff, S C, 9th Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Depy-Assist Adjt-Genl, vice Major W B Wilson, who vacates that appointment.

Lieut R E Vaughan, S C, Depy-Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut G Watling, S C, 6th (The Lucknow) Regt of Ben Infy, to be Depy-Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Capt F W Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt, to be a Depy-Assist Adjt-Genl for Instruction vice Major A G Tidy, who reverts to regimental duty.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Lancers—Lieut F J Nelson, Offig Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Officer to complete the establishment. Lieut E A W Stotherd, Offig Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Lieut A G Davidson, transferred to the 4th Infy.

4th Infy—Lieut A G Davidson, Sqdn Officer, 4th Lancers, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt M T Shewen, promoted.

5th Infy—Lieut R W Burton, Offig Wing Officer, 23rd Mad Infy, to be Offig Wing Officer.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts A C Ralph, Liverpool Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 8th Regt of Ben Infy; and F R Nethersole, R I Regt, Offig Wing Officer 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regt of Ben Infy, Second Lieuts J Gaisford, Manchester Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy; N A Macdonald, R Warwickshire Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt of Ben Infy; and Second-Lieuts Gaisford and Macdonald will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—R G Bagley, West Riding Regt Offig Wing Officer, 1st Regt of Ben Infy; H K Dalyell, Lancashire Fus Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent; and J R R West, Surrey Regt, Offg Wing Officer 23rd (Punjab) Regt of Beng Infy (Pioneers). Second-Lieuts Bagley, Dalyell, and Randall will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned warrant officers is granted furlough out of India:—Second-grade Assist Apothecary E E Davis, p. a. for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Surgn C Bedford for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major A S McRae, S C, Commandant, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, for one year.

Capt R F Jameson, S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-command, 5th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; and Lieut E B Lang, S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 5th Regt of Ben Cavy, for one year.

Lieut R C H Chalmers, S C, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m c) for sixty days, in extension of that allowed in G G O No. 641 of 1891.

Colonel's Allowance—Lieut-Genl Sir H H Gough, K C B, V C, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Depy Surgn-General—Bgde-Surgn R Harvey, M D, with effect from the 2nd Sept 1891, vice Depy Surgn-Genl G Farrell, C B, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut C H D Ryder, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

The service of Capt J R L Macdonald, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Dept.

Major M C Brackenbury, R E, Offig Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted six month's furlaugh out of India.

Mr S C E Hartwell, Class I Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr A Muirhead, Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in Class I, vice Mr Hartwell.

Mr A S Bailey is appointed under covenant as Assist Locomotive Supt in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his service are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

Mr H L Cleaver, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to State Railways, and is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the N.-Western Railway.

Lieut J P Blakeway, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, Burma, is promoted permanently to Assist Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr C J S Baker, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is posted to the establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli Railway.

Mr R W L Toozs, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Kashmir Railway Survey.

The services of Lieut J W Pringle, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Dept.

Mr A Conley, Offg Depty Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office during the absence of Colonel C M Moberly, M S C, Examiner of Accounts, on privilege leave.

POST OFFICE.

Mr G A T Bennett, Depy Post Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut R T Crichton, S C, Offig Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W H M Hare, Assist Supt, Class V, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

N.-W.-P. and Oudh Gazette,—SEPT 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr W Clarke, Depy Collr, Cawnpore, privilege leave for three months, from 1st Sept.

Mr L G Evans, District and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months, from 15th Sept.

Mr E H Radice, Assist Commr, Unao, privilege leave for three months, from 14th Sept.

Mr C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, is granted 12 months furlough in extension.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr C Briscoe, 1st grade, Senior Apothecary of the retired list, is appointed temporarily to the civil medical charge of the Bulandshahr district from the 20th Aug.

Mr P S Whiteway, District Magistrate, Meerut, to conduct the duties of Sessions Judge, Meerut, in addition to his own duties, for the purpose of hearing emergent applications for admission to bail during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A M Markham.

Mr P G Barnard, Assist Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, as a temporary measure, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr A T Webster.

Mr R C Strachey, Offig Dist Supt of Police, Eamirpur, on being relieved by Mr R J M Pocock, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Banda.

Mr F J Cooke, Assist Commissioner, Fyzabad, to officiate as Depy Commissioner of Bahraich, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H W Gibson.

NOTICES.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
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Candlestick, Boar's Tusk,
Mounted in Sterling Silver.
Ebonised Base, Real Tusks.
Rs. 30 Cash.

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Sterling Silver Snuff Box.
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THE "CANADIAN."
A Glass Claret Jug, annealed to resist change of temperature, having the appearance of a block of Ice, most cooling in look and quite new. Best quality Silver-plated mounts.
Rs. 66 Cash.

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PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

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Our enormous monthly Retail Sale being a sufficient proof of their superiority, it is unnecessary to submit ridiculous descriptions, as is generally done by firms. Any Officer or Railway man will testify to their excellence.

	Rs. a.
No. 72 The cheapest, reliable Time-keeper, Roberts's, Guaranteed	7 4 net.
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No. 74 *a* Do. superior	25 0
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No. 22 Do. superior	24 0
No. 69 The Empress, highest quality, keyless Watch	12 8
No. 73 The cheapest Keyless Lever Watch	10 8
No. 36 The Queen, the best, strongest Army Watch	25 0
No. 38 Do. in Half-hunting case	28 0
No. 76 Double case, double Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	32 0

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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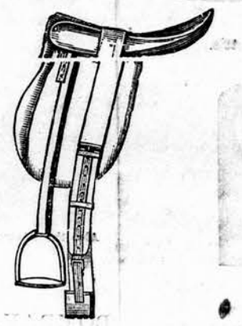

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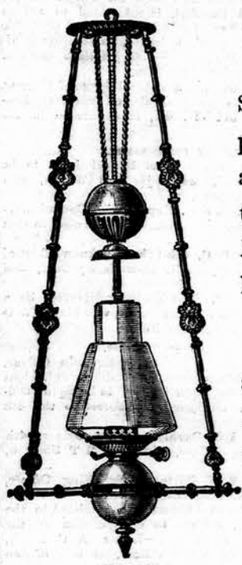
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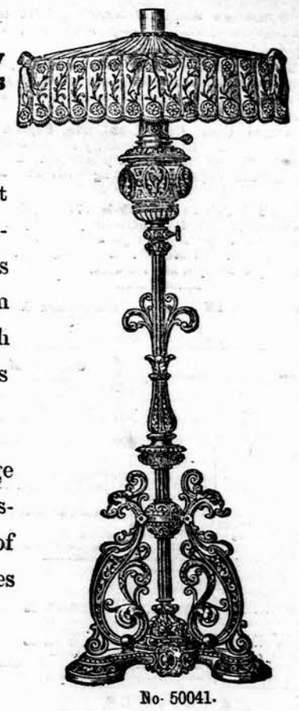
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.